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Queen's Speech Is Overshadowed By Labor Strife

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Queen Elizabeth II opened a new session of Parliament today in a blaze of pageantry overshadowed by widespread industrial strife.

The Queen's words in the House of Lords, setting out the Labor government's agenda for the coming year, failed to reach television viewers and radio listeners because of a strike by the technicians of the British Broadcasting Corp. As she spoke, Britons were suffering through a fourth day of sporadic power cuts because of a slowdown by engineers in generating stations.



Queen with glasses.

One of the most portentous phrases in the Queen's Speech from the Throne, written for her by the government of Prime Minister James Callaghan, promised that it would give "highest priority to further reductions in the rate of inflation." Ministers promptly explained that this was meant as a serious warning to the miners, who this week rejected a program of productivity bonuses and pressed forward with their demand for wage increases of up to 90 per cent.

Mr. Callaghan has set a limit of about 10 per cent on wage rises, and since the mines are owned by the state it will be up to him to face down the miners' demand. If he does so, many here believe, he will precipitate a crisis like the one in 1974 that led to blackouts, three-day work weeks and, early in 1974, the fall of Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Some Surprises

The main theme of the speech, as expected, was the need for new legislation granting partial self-government to Scotland and Wales and setting up the machinery for direct elections to the European Parliament. But there were a few surprises, including a proposal for an 80-pence (\$1.50) levy on each airline passenger arriving in Britain to be used to finance anti-terrorist measures.

As always, it was a splendid occasion. The tias of ladies in long white gloves glided in the floodlights, the lords, many of whom come to Parliament only once a year, preened in their scarlet and white. An elderly peer folded his hands in his lap and dozed, but ambassadors and judges watched the ceremonies attentively.

The members of the House of Commons—summoned by Adm. Sir Frank Triggs, who holds the ancient title of Black Rod—arrived in a chatty, ragged procession. Then came the monarch, to fulfill one of her relatively few duties under the British Constitution.

Queen Elizabeth, who returned from Barbados yesterday in the Concorde, making her first personal flight, traveled from Buckingham Palace to Westminster in the gilded Irish state coach. She wore the imperial state crown, a white gown whose bodice was encrusted with jewels, and an ermine cape. For the first time on such an auspicious occasion, she wore half-moon spectacles to read.

Criticized for Caution

Because the government is dependent on the middle-of-the-road Liberal party for survival, the program it proposed was short and, by Labor standards, moderate. At the insistence of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Seoul Accord Reported on Park Inquiry

SEOUL, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The South Korean government has agreed to let U.S. officials question Tongguk Park in the U.S. Embassy here, reliable sources said today.

They added that the United States, through its ambassador here, Richard Sneider, has accepted the proposal in principle. Sneider met with South Korean Foreign Minister Park Yong-Jin this morning, presumably to consider when and how to question Mr. Park.

—An appointment appeared to have been made at the U.S. Embassy to question Mr. Park.

—The South Korean government's refusal to cooperate in the U.S. Justice Department probes of charges of South Korean influence-buying in Washington.

—It was not known when the questioning would take place, or who would do it. But reliable sources said that U.S. Justice Department officials would have to return to Seoul.

—Benjamin Civiletti, the assistant attorney general, and two of his aides held talks here last month aimed at resolving the impasse.

—The South Korean government at that time rejected questioning in the U.S. Embassy or in a neutral country.

—The reversal in South Korea's position occurred shortly before the U.S. House passed a resolution urging Seoul to cooperate with the investigations. Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, has warned that, unless South Korea was more cooperative, the House would not consider approving the \$800-million arms transfer bill for Seoul.

According to Pentagon Sources

Soviet Mobile Missiles Held Able to Hit U.S.

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is producing mobile missiles capable of reaching the United States, according to Pentagon sources.

In the last 18 months, the sources said, the Soviet Union has produced at least 100 of the missiles, which are designed to be launched from trucks and have a range of at least 2,400 miles.

Although Pentagon and administration officials insist that the Soviet Union is not deploying the missiles, the decision to produce the weapons and store them in warehouses and bunkers has placed the Soviet Union far ahead of the United States in mobile-missile capability. Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently approved funds for development of a mobile-missile system. A decision on production of the weapon, known as the MX missile, is set for the mid-1980s.

Development of the Soviet missile, called the SS-16, was basically completed by the end of 1973, and the weapon has undergone various tests in the Soviet Union. "Serious production" of the mobile missile began more than a year ago, the sources said, although details about the production rate and planned use of the missiles remain obscure.

The Soviet Union has already

deployed a medium-range mobile missile called the SS-20. Capable of reaching Europe or China, by adding a third stage to that missile, the sources said, the Soviet Union now has produced a mobile missile with intercontinental range but has stopped short of deploying it.

Production of the missile is expected to complicate the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, partly because the problem of verifying how many missiles each side deploys is compounded by development of new mobile weapons that can be readily moved and hidden.

Moreover, a proposed three-year strategic arms agreement involving a ban on testing and deployment of mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles seems to sever Pentagon officials' academic view of the Soviet Union's production of a mobile missile. The proposed ban on mobile missiles is included in a strategic arms agreement being negotiated with the Soviet Union.

There is disagreement within the Pentagon and the administration about the reasons for Soviet production of the missile and its strategic importance. The mobile missile is less powerful than other intercontinental ballistic missiles now deployed by the Soviet Union, and is generally viewed as primarily a retaliatory weapon in the event of attack.



Queen Elizabeth, hand held by Prince Philip, walks to chamber of House of Lords at Parliament opening.

Actual Effect Remains Vague

Pretoria to Ease Rules on Black Identity Papers

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The South African government announced reforms today that will change the procedures for blacks seeking to migrate to white areas but which will not substantially ease the restrictive pass laws that are the most resented feature of the apartheid system.

Blacks leaving the homelands no longer will have to carry "reference" books issued by the white authorities. Instead, their documents will be issued by the government.

The government, backed by several homeland leaders, hailed the reforms as a major step for blacks. However, the changes appeared to deal mainly with the reference book—and only marginally with the restrictions that the system imposes.

"There's no cause to be happy," said Baldwin Mudea, the opposition leader in Venda, one of the nine homelands. Mr. Mudea suggested that the scheme was primarily of benefit to the homeland leaders, not to blacks in general.

"The chiefs are power hungry, and with this new arrangement, they will soon be throwing their weight about," Mr. Mudea said.

The most prominent of the homeland leaders, Gatsha Buthelesi, boycotted the meeting in Pretoria at which Prime Minister John Vorster and six other homeland leaders approved the reforms. Mr. Buthelesi, chief minister of KwaZulu, the Zulu homeland, has denounced the plan as a trick

to make the homeland leaders responsible for enforcing restrictions devised by the white authorities.

Under the current laws, all blacks over 16 must carry reference books and present them on demand to the police. The books—actually pocket-sized documents with a brown cover—list where the carrier is authorized to live and work.

In theory, all 13.6 million blacks "belong" to the homelands. In fact, almost 9 million live in the white areas, 5.6 million of them in the cities, and another 2 million "migrant" workers move back and forth. They can be "endorsed out" back to the homelands, if they lose jobs, commit a criminal offense or contravene other regulations.

The announcement left several important issues vague, including the question of whether the holders of the new homeland documents will face penalties for failing to produce them on the demand of the police.

How urban blacks will be affected was also unclear. However, a confidential government memorandum obtained by the Rand Daily Mail implied that there will be incentives, such as preference in jobs and housing, for those who choose to surrender their reference books and take homeland documentation.

U.S. Policy Criticized

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 3 (AP).—The leading opposition newspaper objected today to increased U.S. pressure for racial liberalization, saying it is providing the white-minority government with domestic political ammunition.

The comments came after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced yesterday that the United States was withdrawing a commercial attaché and naval attaché and that the arms embargo would be extended to cover such equipment as aircraft parts and radar installations.

Johannesburg's Liberal Rand Daily Mail said that U.S. pressures are harming the "process of peaceful change... because they are being eagerly exploited by the Nationalists (the ruling party) to try to whip up emotions of the white electorate to an unprecedented pitch."

are being retired under CLARDES, acronym for the special CIA Retirement and Disability System.

About 400 agents retired under that system during the first 10 years of the program. The quota was increased to 800 and later in 1973 to 2,100. The present quota for the period ending June 30, 1979, is 1,500.

Rep. Stratton, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, said that he participated in working out legislation which resulted in the "CIA Retirement Act of 1964 for certain employees." It covered employees who had at least five years of hazardous overseas duty.

The intelligence panel is looking into the special provisions because an increasing number of CIA employees apparently

were being retired under CLARDES, acronym for the special CIA Retirement and Disability System.

Jack Blake, acting deputy director of the CIA, testified earlier that a separate retirement system was needed for personnel "who perform hazardous and specialized duties peculiar to CIA's conduct of intelligence operations abroad."

Elimination of the special retirement, he said, "would have a devastating effect on the morale of the employees who comprise the operational cadre." He said that when the CIA originally proposed a separate pension category it pointed out these "dangerous and arduous services (required) continuing

Carrillo Barred From Speaking At Kremlin Fête

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Soviet authorities refused today to let the outspoken Spanish Communist leader Santiago Carrillo deliver a speech at a Kremlin ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

Mr. Carrillo, whose rejection of Leninist concepts of "dictatorship of the proletariat" has made him a leading figure in the movement known as Eurocommunism, said later that he had been invited to speak and had prepared a seven-minute talk defending his party's independence but that he was never given the floor before the two-day meeting ended this afternoon.

"I'm not sure whether this was discrimination or some kind of honor," the 62-year-old Spanish party leader said. He plans to return to Madrid tomorrow.

Split Apparent

The treatment of Mr. Carrillo and other Western European Communist leaders at the Kremlin ceremonies today and yesterday seemed to reflect continuing differences within the Soviet leadership on how to deal with parties that claim to accept "bourgeois" democracy and reject Soviet leadership.

Primarily, these are the French, Italian and Spanish Communist parties, all of which see at least the possibility of winning enough votes in democratic elections to join a government in their countries. The historical Soviet view, formulated 60 years ago by Lenin, is all or nothing, but there are indications that the Soviet leadership under President Leonid Brezhnev is torn on how to deal with the new phenomenon.

"There must be some kind of debate," Mr. Carrillo said. "Otherwise, they simply would have told me right from the beginning they weren't going to allow me to speak. But as to who is on what side—I do not know the secrets of the Kremlin."

Invited Guest

Mr. Carrillo was attacked bitterly in the Soviet weekly journal New Times last summer. But in October, he said, he received an invitation in the name of the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee to attend the 60th anniversary celebrations. The invitation was delivered by Viktor Afanasiev, editor-in-chief of Pravda, who told Mr. Carrillo that the Russians wanted to restore "good relations" with the Spanish party.

"I prepared a modest speech," Mr. Carrillo said, "and I was going to say that we considered the October revolution the heritage of Socialists, forces all over the world—but that our party also stresses liberty, independence, and the concept of philosophical and political pluralism. For me, the problem is to show them that their October revolution is one thing, all the rest is something else again."

Mr. Carrillo was given no explanation today of why he, almost alone among the scores of Communist party leaders from around the world who attended the Kremlin meeting, was not allowed to speak.

Italian Communist leader En-



Santiago Carrillo

rico Berlinguer spoke yesterday, declaring that "there can be of course no leading or subordinate parties... uniformly here is as dangerous as isolation."

Marchalski

French party leader Georges Marchais also has been critical of Moscow but did not come this week; another member of the French delegation spoke yesterday, however.

The concept of critical independence—the further breakdown, perhaps, of the international Communist movement—is a difficult one for Soviet leaders to accept. Mr. Brezhnev compromised and recognized the formal right of each Communist party to decide on its own path to socialism at a conference of European Communists in East Berlin last year, following two years of difficult discussions.

But yesterday, clearly addressing the Eurocommunists, Mr. Brezhnev said, in effect, that the Soviet path was the only one. "Power continues to be the main issue in revolution," he said. "It is either the power of the working class... or the power of the bourgeoisie. There is no third possibility."

"At times," he said, "the Communists in bourgeois countries are now promised that their 'right to a place in society' will be 'recognized.' A mere 'trifle' is demanded in exchange: that they give up fighting the power of capital, for socialism, and abandon international class struggle."

"Under no circumstances," he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Brezhnev Bid on A-Arms Ban On the Record, but Unspoken

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev apparently dropped two paragraphs by error in reading his 90-minute speech to a special session of the Communist party Central Committee and the parliament yesterday.

But the words—covering a proposal that all nations agree on a halt in production of nuclear weapons and begin a gradual reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles—were intended to be read and will remain a part of the official record.

An official Soviet source said that the 27-page text of Mr. Brezhnev's speech as carried by the press agency Tass and published in today's Soviet newspapers would stand for the record. The key lines dropped by Mr. Brezhnev as he read the lengthy policy address marking the upcoming 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union were:

"Today we are proposing a radical step: that agreement be reached on a simultaneous halt in the production of nuclear weapons by all states. All such weapons—whether atomic, hydrogen or neutron bombs or missiles. 'At the same time the nuclear powers could undertake to start the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of such weapons and move toward their complete, total destruction.'"

There was some indication that the page containing those lines might have been stuck to the preceding page and turned over with that page.

'Consistent' Goals Seen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The State Department said today a Soviet proposal to stop the production of nuclear material for all weapons seems consistent with U.S. goals.

State Department spokesman Hoddie Carter 34 made the comment in connection with the inadvertently dropped section of Mr. Brezhnev's speech.

What Becomes of Over-the-Hill Spies?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI).—CIA agents who lose the qualities that make good spies are retired under special pensions as early as age 50 and as up to 70 per cent of top salary, according to testimony yesterday before a House Intelligence subcommittee. Then they fade into the background.

A 70-year-old James Bond is kind of hard to imagine," said Rep. Sam Stratton, D-N.Y. Rep. Stratton, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, said that he participated in working out legislation which resulted in the "CIA Retirement Act of 1964 for certain employees." It covered employees who had at least five years of hazardous overseas duty.

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Elimination of the special retirement, he said, "would have a devastating effect on the morale of the employees who comprise the operational cadre." He said that when the CIA originally proposed a separate pension category it pointed out these "dangerous and arduous services (required) continuing

مكتبة الأمل

Adding to Baader-Meinhof Isolation

German Far Leftists Denounce Terrorists

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Nov. 3 (NYT).—A group on the extreme left of the West German political spectrum, the pro-Peking Communist party of Germany, harshly charged the terrorists of the Baader-Meinhof gang today with "cynical contempt" of the working class de-

scribing them as a product of a decaying bourgeoisie with a bad conscience.

Today's slashing attack in an editorial in the tiny party's weekly newspaper, Rote Fahne (Red Banner), followed similar condemnations of the terrorist underground movement by the pro-Moscow German Communist

party and even smaller Marxist-Leninist factions.

Communist newspapers and broadcasts from East Germany, the Soviet Union and China also have lately disavowed the terrorists in West Germany.

The Communist party of Germany has no more than 5,000 militant members, no representatives in any legislative body and hardly any weight in West German politics. Yet today's doctrinal attack on the terrorists was considered significant because it completed their ideological isolation.

Maoist Professions

The urban guerrillas of the Red Army Faction—the name that the Baader-Meinhof gang has given itself—have professed adherence to Maoist concepts and methods in the scanty programmatic statements they have produced. If any group in West Germany was to show any sympathy for the clandestine band whose "historic leaders" were Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof, it should have been the pro-Peking party.

Mrs. Meinhof was found dead, an apparent suicide, in her cell in a Stuttgart prison in May of last year. Mr. Baader and two other terrorists died in the same prison last month. The corner's verdict was again suicide in all three cases. The authorities estimate that about 50 members of the gang, virtually all fugitives from justice, are still at large.

Today's editorial in Rote Fahne recalled that "individual terrorism" was by no means a new phenomenon, and that among the terrorists and violent anarchists of the 19th century there had been noblemen, members of the ragged strata below the genuine proletariat, and especially bourgeois and petty bourgeois intellectuals.

It cited condemnations of individual terrorism by Engels and Lenin, and said that while old-time anarchists and Russian terrorists had at least been motivated by fury over the misery of the people, nothing of that kind was discernible in "Baader and Co. and their successors."

The editorial condemned the hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner by four terrorists in support of the Baader-Meinhof gang last month, and other "feats" in which it said members of the working class had become victims.

The disavowal of terrorism by the pro-Peking party was made as West German conservative politicians were pressing for a legal ban on all Communist groups. The old Communist party, outlawed after World War II, was dissolved by the West German Constitutional Court in 1956. The German Communist party was founded in 1968, and other small Communist groups sprung up at about the same time and later. None is represented in the federal parliament.

Study Finds Dissident Writers Persecuted in 55 Countries

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 3 (NYT).—Writers who express dissenting opinions have become the targets of repressive government action, including imprisonment, in 55 countries, according to a study made by the writers' organization PEN.

The U.S. chapter of PEN, which undertook the inquiry, listed 608 writers it called victims of persecution. The study was offered as the most comprehensive made on government actions against members of the literary community.

Currently, there are 471 writers known to be in prison, according to the study. In addition, 23 are in psychiatric confinement in the Soviet Union and East European countries. Seven Soviet writers are listed as in "internal exile," meaning that they are in work camps.

South Africa has restricted the freedom of 12 writers under banning orders.

The study was made by a

three-member research team of the 55-year-old writers' organization, which takes its name from the groups it represents—poets, printers, playwrights and publishers, editors and essayists, novelists, but also scriptwriters and radio commentators.

The yearlong investigation involved compiling data furnished from PEN chapters in 80 countries and also from other sources. The findings will be transmitted to Aliard Lowenstein, the U.S. delegate to the UN Human Rights Commission, for submission to that agency, and to other concerned rights groups.

The study also will be the basis for an appeal to world leaders, including President Carter, asking to help alleviate the alleged repressive conditions.

The Carter administration will be urged to exert its influence in particular on countries with which it has economic leverage. A case singled out is Argentina, where 119 writers are listed as victims of arrest, imprisonment or as having been abducted. This is the largest number of cases attributed to one country.

The United States is charged with acting against six persons, including Larry Flynt, publisher of a sex magazine, and Al Goldstein, publisher of a sex tabloid.

The report will be sent to Arthur Goldberg, the U.S. delegate to the 35-member Belgrade conference that is reviewing the 1975 Helsinki agreement dealing with human rights issues.

The study describes the Soviet Union as the second leading offender, after Argentina, in harassing writers. The study lists 78 writers as victims of repression in the Soviet Union and 57 in Chile.

Guy Lombardo Listed In Critical Condition

HOUSTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Band leader Guy Lombardo, 75, was in critical condition today in a hospital here, six weeks after undergoing heart surgery. He is under the care of Dr. Michael DeBakey, who performed an operation on Mr. Lombardo's aorta on Sept. 23. Mr. Lombardo was discharged Oct. 18 but re-entered the hospital a week ago.



Cars are buried in stones and mud in Piraeus, Greece, after heavy rainstorm.

Floods Cover Athens-Piraeus Area, Kill 26

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (AP).—Almost three inches of rain last night and early today caused floods in Athens and its port city of Piraeus, killing 26 persons and causing damage estimated at millions of dollars. All of the deaths were in Piraeus.

At the same time, an earthquake measuring six on the Richter scale hit northeastern Greece early today. It caused panic in the Thracian port city of Kavala, but no serious damage or injuries.

The main streets of Athens and Piraeus were covered by water almost 3 1/2 feet deep after the 15-hour downpour, which measured 2.7 inches. Weather bureau officials said the rainfall was "unprecedented" for the season. Some of the monuments at the foot of the Acropolis had to be pumped out. Hundreds of cars were abandoned in Athens and Piraeus streets.

The rain also clogged the cities' inadequate sewage system.

The rain knocked out control tower equipment at Athens International Airport and caused innumerable electric and telephone line failures. The airport tower equipment was repaired later. Among those killed in the floods were a mother and her three children trapped in their car as water poured down a main street in one of the low-lying districts of Piraeus. Other victims were drowned as they slept in basement apartments.

Premier Constantine Karamanlis met with his top ministers to assess the damage and find ways to assist the victims.

The Kifissos and Ilisos Rivers, normally shallow and slow-moving, overflowed as water rose 6.6 feet. Authorities reported most of the damage was caused by the rivers, which run through parts of both cities.

Kremlin Bars Carrillo Speech At Conference of Communists

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "many principles be sacrificed for the sake of a tactical advantage. Otherwise, as they say, you'll keep the hair but lose your head."

European Communists loyal to Moscow's line — for example, Alvaro Cunhal of Portugal and Herbert Marcuse of West Germany — delivered speeches in the last two days proclaiming loyalty to Moscow despite "right-wing opportunism" and received thunderous applause.

Mr. Carrillo said that the only Eastern European Communist who went out of his way to welcome him here was Janos Kadar of Hungary. "He told me he was glad to see me and thought it was a good thing that I was here," Mr. Carrillo said.

He was accompanied by Dolores Ibarruri, the 81-year-old Communist who was known as "La Pasionaria" during the Spanish Civil War. On Tuesday, Mr. Carrillo plans to go to Belgrade to see President Tito and on Nov. 14 he will visit the United States. "I am happy to have come to Moscow," he said today. "We

want to have good relations with Moscow, with the whole world. And in any case, in Madrid we are our own masters."

Death Penalty Opposed

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The unofficial Moscow branch of Amnesty International urged Soviet leaders today to abolish the death penalty in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

The group, which has been harassed, sent its appeal to the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament.

Queen Opens Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

the Liberals, there was nothing in the Queen's speech about trade-union representation on corporate boards, about the nationalization of banks or about the restoration of cuts in public spending.

At a meeting with Labor members of Parliament after the speech, Mr. Callaghan was criticized for the content of his agenda and in replying he gave a broad hint about the timing of the next general election. The Prime Minister said that his party colleagues should be sensitive to the desirability of avoiding an extra session of Parliament in the fall of 1978 to clear their desks. "There might be other things to do in September and October," he said, presumably referring to an election campaign. But he left his options open with the comment, "Nothing has been finally decided."

Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, said that the government promised each year to reduce unemployment and to deal with industrial unrest. Yet unemployment continues to rise, she said, and more work days have been lost so far this year (1977) than in any of the four years ago under a Conservative government (5.50 million).

Opposition Reactions

"I have the feeling," Mrs. Thatcher said, "that somehow we have been here before. Here we go around the same course again." The leader of the Scottish Nationalists, Donald Stewart, said the Labor program for Scotland was "worthy if dull, and conveys no sense of dynamism or any real determination to tackle Scotland's serious unemployment problems."

Tory back-benchers jeered when Mr. Callaghan, whose party has been in the minority for months, told the Commons that he saw "no need for an election" because "the government with Liberal support has a working majority."

But the Prime Minister pressed on with a vigorous defense of his government's pay policies, which he said had already produced "a most dramatic improvement in the rate of price rises" that would benefit "every family in the country in the months and years ahead."

There is nothing mean or petty," Mr. Callaghan argued, "in a person earning £70 (£125) a week earning another £7 (£125) a week under the government's 10-per-cent pay guidelines. We really should not treat it as small beer or petty change; it is a substantial sum."

He promised the House that the government would not seek a confrontation with the miners or any other union, but the specter of 1973 hung over the debate.

Swiss Tolerate Huge 'Colony' Of Workers

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Swiss ecologists believe that they have found the world's biggest red ant colony—an estimated 300 million ants living in 100 kilometers of miniature highways.

Daniel Cherix, of Lausanne University's Institute of Zoology and Animal Ecology, said today that his team found 1,200 anthills, each two meters high, in a forest in the Jura Mountains. The domes were linked by tiny paths.

Mr. Cherix said that the ants were important to the forest, because they destroyed parasites. Forest authorities are protecting the colony from tourists and hikers.

U.K. Aide Meets Top Rhodesians, Cites Progress

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Lord Carver today met senior Rhodesian government officials. A British spokesman said they discussed non-military aspects of an interim period before Rhodesia's black majority would assume power.

Lord Carver, designated by Britain to govern Rhodesia during a transition period, said before the meeting that he had made progress since arriving yesterday. Rhodesian officials, including Prime Minister Ian Smith, have predicted that Lord Carver's mission to implement the U.S.-British majority rule plan would fail.

Many Dissidents Are Reported Held in Angola

LISBON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Travelers from Angola said today that the Marxist government of President Agostinho Neto has detained more than 400 dissidents during the last three weeks in the cities of Luanda and Huambo. Many civil servants were reported imprisoned in Huambo, the central region administrative center in the former Portuguese colony in Africa, on grounds that they were secret sympathizers of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The National Union, a pro-West group opposed to Mr. Neto, controls large sections in central and southern Angola.

Those detained in Luanda, the capital, were said to be largely students and other young persons not connected with the National Union. The travelers said that the wave of seizures, apparently timed to coincide with a congress of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, was continuing yesterday. They said that their information was based largely on private contacts in Angola, since officials have generally declined to comment. The reports could not be confirmed here, but came from reliable sources.

Speech to Jewish Leaders

Carter Warns Partisanship Could Thwart Mideast Peace

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—President Carter told an influential Jewish audience last night that "intemperance or partisanship" should not be allowed to thwart what may be "the best opportunity for a permanent Middle East peace settlement in our lifetime."

Mr. Carter appeared not only unwilling to bend under increasingly strong Jewish and pro-Israel criticism of his policy, but to have suggested that too fervent support of some Israeli positions might harm that nation by hampering negotiations.

The President spoke at a meeting of the General Council of the World Jewish Congress. The audience included about 800 Jewish leaders from 41 nations.

Many elements of Mr. Carter's speech were conciliatory and meant to reassure those who believe his policy has tilted too far from Israel. However, he restated the main elements of his policy that have drawn criticism from Israeli supporters.

Some passages of the speech seemed to combine firmness and conciliation. Mr. Carter, for instance, said that the United States "will continue to encourage a constructive solution to the Palestinian question." But he added that it would do so "in a framework which does not threaten the interest of any of the concerned parties, yet respects the legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

Mr. Carter added that "we ourselves do not prefer an independent state for the Jews on the West Bank" of the Jordan River, but said that the Middle East nations must negotiate a solution.

He seemed to discount the possibility that the United States would use military and economic assistance as a lever on Israel, saying that the magnitude of such aid is "without parallel in history" and that "our aid will continue."

He again evoked some phrases and some policies that had stirred uneasiness after the U.S. Jewish community in recent weeks. He said that the United States had called on the Soviet Union, as the co-chairman of the Geneva peace conference—which has been adjourned since 1973 but which Mr. Carter is striving to reconvene—"to use its influence constructively."

This was a reference to a joint statement by the United States and the Soviet Union on Oct. 1 that aroused considerable opposition and criticism. Last night he again used the phrase "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians, which had drawn most of the criticism to the joint statement.

Mr. Carter also said that "one source of Arab concern about Israeli intentions has been the establishment of civilian settlements in territories currently under occupation," adding that the United States regarded the settlements in violation of an international convention on occupied territories.

In what may have been an attempt to reassure Israel that it would not be forced to deal directly with major officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Carter said that the process of negotiations reached at the 1973 Geneva conference "will be a good basis for the reconvened conference." Those procedures, in effect, gave Israel and the other participants, the

right to veto the invitation of a new participant. But Mr. Carter said that the Palestinian question was a major issue and "will have to be resolved."

Speech Interrupted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Three young men wearing yarmulkes interrupted President Carter's address, shouting, "You are stabbing Israel in the back." "What about the promises you made to Israel?" one yelled. As the three demonstrators walked out, Mr. Carter said, "One of the cherished human rights we cherish in this country is the right to speak."

Begin Rejects Outcry Over Prices Plan

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Tens of thousands of Israeli workers joined strikes, and tax increases under the government's new economic policies. But Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that he would not be swayed by the "Bolshevik-like tones" of workers who shut banks, factories and train service to demand immediate pay increases.

"The government policy steals bread from the mouths of our children," a sign said at a rally that attracted more than 25,000 demonstrators in Tel Aviv. Several thousand protesters marched on Mr. Begin's office at a government compound, but guards stopped them.

The protests were organized by the Histadrut labor federation in a reversal of its cooperation with unpopular moves of previous Labor party administrations.

The strikes were not as widespread as expected, because some workers ignored the strike call and condemned it as a political tactic of the ousted Labor party.

Approximately half of the banks closed for half the day. Dock and airport workers struck at the resort town of Eilat, and mailmen in Tel Aviv walked out. Strikes this week closed the port of Haifa, Ben-Gurion Airport and factories from Beer-sheva in the south to Galilee in the north.

"The Bolshevik-like tones heard these days will quickly disappear," Mr. Begin said. "We shall maintain complete calm."

"This government, which was formed on the basis of the people's wish, will not be frightened by threats from without or from within," he said.

Histadrut official Yehoshua Meshel protested the Begin reference, saying it set off a "red warning light."

The economic program introduced a week ago is designed to switch Israel from 30 years of semi-socialism under Labor party rule to something approaching a free enterprise economy by removing currency controls and price subsidies.

It includes a decision to let the pound float on the international money market, a move that resulted in an immediate drop from 10.56 to just over 10 to the U.S. dollar—in effect a devaluation of 45 per cent.



President Carter cradling a Torah before he spoke at World Jewish Congress session Wednesday night.

Pope Asks Israel to Free Prelate

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3 (UPI).—President Euphrasius Kardec received a formal request from the Vatican today to release Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, who is serving a 12-year jail term for smuggling weapons to Arab guerrillas in Israel.

Government sources said that the papal representative here, Msgr. William Carey, gave Mr. Kardec a note from Pope Paul VI requesting that Archbishop Capucci be released on humanitarian grounds. The sources said that Prime Minister Men-

achem Begin received a copy of the letter. The 55-year-old, Syrian-born archbishop of Jerusalem is likely to be released and deported to Rome by the weekend, the sources said.

Israel considers the Pope's note as a de facto recognition of Jerusalem's status as the Israeli capital, the sources said. The archbishop was sentenced on Dec. 9, 1974, for smuggling arms and explosives from Lebanon in his limousine, which bore diplomatic plates.

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Earlier, Third Form of Life

Earth Found by Scientists

By Robert C. Itoh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A "new" form of life on earth, which is earlier than the two previously known forms and is most common ancestor of all life on the planet, has been identified by University of Illinois geneticists, it was announced yesterday.

Scientists believe that, by knowing more about life's origin on earth, they will be better able to understand and discover life that have evolved elsewhere in the solar system and the universe.

This third life form is simpler than the two life forms that have long been known—the microscopic bacteria or "lower form" and the higher animal and plant life.

After billions of years, the third life form now exists only in oxygen-free environments such as the deep, hot springs of Yellowstone National Park, the bottoms of oceans, sewage treatment plants and cow stomachs, according to Prof. Carl Woese.

Long classed as another form of bacteria, the organism is ideally suited to what was probably earth's primitive conditions. It takes in carbon dioxide, hydrogen and water and gives off methane, sometimes known as marsh gas and coal gas.

Space Probes

The new finding will not necessarily change the instruments used on space probes. Vehicles sent to Mars and the moon contained sensors that would have detected any methane-emitting organisms, according to Dr. Richard Young, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientist. No evidence was found that such a life form exists there.

The research team led by Dr. Woese was funded by NASA and the National Science Foundation. Prof. Woese and other evolution experts have theorized that all life now on earth arose from a single common ancestor about 3.5 billion to 4 billion years ago. This common ancestor at some point, as the environment changed, split into two branches, the bacterial and the animal-plant forms. The higher forms differ from bacteria in many ways: their cells are about 1,000 times bigger and contain organelles that permit breathing, photosynthesis and other activities.

Bacteria have no comparable internal structure, and they come in extreme varieties. Some require sunlight; others require darkness. Some need high temperatures, others low. The "new" form resembles bacteria in the way it is organized internally, but genetically it is different. Prof. Woese and his colleagues found that the methane-producing organisms use chemicals internally in a way totally different from and unrelated to bacterial processes, he said.

"I don't think this is the earliest life form," he said. "It has probably evolved somewhat from the common ancestor. But it is one of the earliest life forms on the planet. Now we know there are not two but at least three life forms on earth."

Los Angeles Times

Witness Reported Linking Sturgis To JFK Shooting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The chief investigator for the House Select Committee on Assassinations yesterday declined to confirm or deny that committee staffers have been told that Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis shot at President John F. Kennedy when he was assassinated in Dallas.

Robert Blakey, the chief committee investigator, denied a newspaper story alleging that he personally had heard that account from former CIA and FBI operative Marita Lorenz.

However, Mr. Blakey said that if his investigators had such a story they would check it out. Sturgis was jailed Monday on charges that he threatened Miss Lorenz to try to get her to alter her story to House investigators that he accompanied her and Lee Harvey Oswald to Dallas three days before the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination.

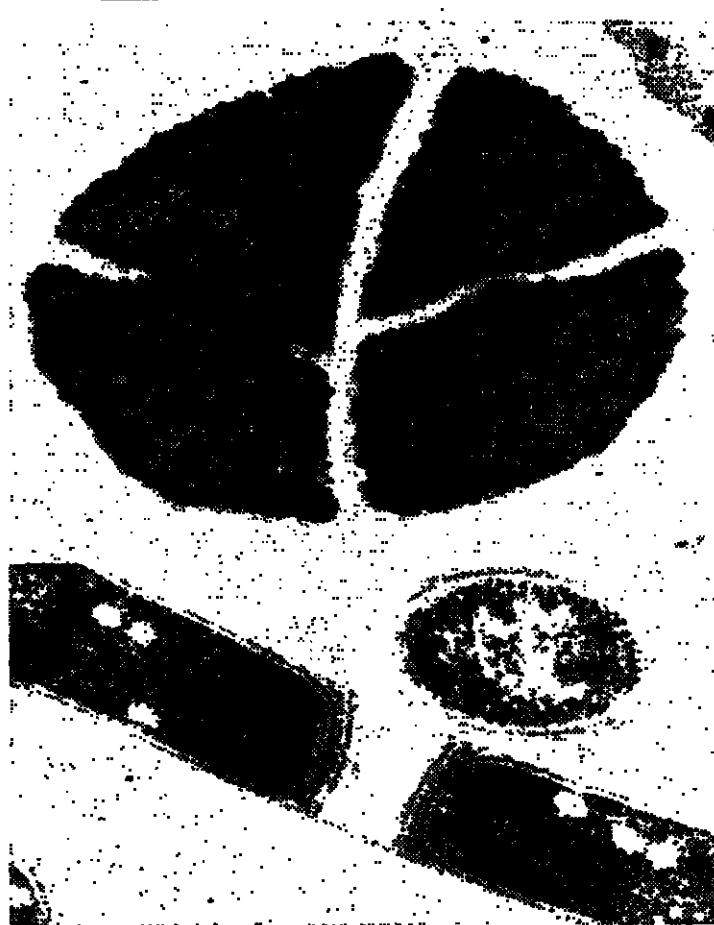
The Scent of Mystery
STRASSBOURG, Nov. 3 (AP).—Tipped off by a citizen who complained of foul odors, police and firemen broke into an apartment here on suspicions of finding a corpse. They found instead an overripe piece of Munster cheese left by the absent residents.

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Photos taken with electron microscope camera show two types of an organism identified as "new" life form.

Rebellion Brought Reforms

Mexico Attempts to Assimilate Remnants of Rural Guerrillas

By Alan Riding

ATOYAC DE ALVAREZ, Mexico (UPI).—Until recently, the Sierra Madre northwest of Acapulco echoed the legends of Lucio Cabanas and Genero Vasquez, two teachers-turned-guerrillas who took up arms against the government to fight the deep poverty that has plagued this region for centuries.

Now, with both rebel leaders dead, Mr. Cabanas's uncle, Eberardo, is mayor of this dusty town at the foot of the mountains, while Mr. Vasquez's father, Alfonso, will succeed to the post on Jan. 1.

Having defeated the rural guerrillas in 1975 after a bloody five-year struggle, the government is now trying to win the "hearts and minds" of the coffee-growing peasants of southern Guerrero state by improving conditions and assimilating those most heavily involved in the rebellion.

No one is surprised by the strategy. The "stick-and-the-carrot" approach is the traditional response of Mexico's long-ruling one-party system to opposition groups that threaten it. It crushes those who are "inflexible" and it rewards those who are willing to "work for change from within."

Development Push
In the case of Guerrero, after years of often indiscriminate military repression during which hundreds of peasants were arrested or killed or simply disappeared, the government has sharply increased its investment in the depressed region.

"It wasn't for the guerrillas," a rural teacher said, "we wouldn't now have a road, new schools, electricity, telephones, drinking water or agricultural credit."

In Atoyac de Alvarez, where about 500 troops still are stationed, a town hall was recently completed, the local plaza was remodeled and more streets are being paved.

The road into the mountains was built four years ago to facilitate the movement of troops to the rebel area, but it also has helped end the isolation of dozens of backward rural communities.

Even more significant, the national coffee institute has set up offices in the mountains to buy crops, eliminating profiteering middlemen or at least forcing them to pay competitive prices.

"Lucio Cabanas's actions helped break the grip of the coffee merchants over the area by bringing in the coffee institute," a young lawyer of peasant extraction said. "We even now have a coffee processing plant in the Sierra so farmers don't have to sell their coffee beans as soon as they are picked."

But while social conditions

U.S. Researchers Seek Nazi Energy Secrets

By Linda Gillan

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Nov. 3.—Three researchers from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University here are attempting to uncover Nazi Germany's methods of transforming coal into gasoline to help solve the U.S. energy shortage.

The researchers, in testimony before a House subcommittee Tuesday, stressed, however, that coal conversion at best could only be a stopgap measure until nuclear and solar energy systems were fully developed.

They said they believed that their academic detective work could provide the United States with the information to build and operate plants to convert coal into synthetic gasoline, oil, gas and other petroleum products as quickly as the Germans did during World War II.

Their worldwide search for the secret documents has taken on some of the suspense of a spy novel. If the project is successful, it could mean that coal conversion could be accomplished in five to six years instead of the 20 some experts have predicted.

Impressive Achievement

Germany's achievements were impressive. In 1933, according to the research team, the nation imported 85 per cent of its oil, but by the end of the war about 75 per cent of its fuel was synthetically produced. The Germans also could transform coal into synthetic margarine.

The researchers, Kurt Irgolic, Arnold Krammer and Richard Walner, appeared before the House Subcommittee on Fossil and Nuclear Energy Research, Development and Demonstration. They said that although production of synthetic fuels was possible, the United States today used 20 times more oil per capita than the Germans did during World War II and that the amount of synthetic fuel produced in Germany during the war would be consumed in eight days in the United States today.

The German plans must be updated with the technical advances of the last 20 years and adapted for computerization, they said.

Dr. Walner, a chemical engineer, was the first to see a parallel between the fuel crisis in the United States today and that in Nazi Germany. Dr. Walner knew of the existence of the German documents and began to look for them about a year ago. The search has led to the National Archives, the Federal Bureau of Mines, several Air Force bases, private garages and to Europe.

Dr. Walner also knew that the soft coal mined in the Ruhr Valley was similar to Texas lignite deposits, which total 110,000 million tons.

At the close of World War II, a 26-member team of U.S. chemists and engineers was sent to

Germany to collect hundreds of thousands of scientific documents throughout the country. They obtained every scrap of information, sometimes within hours of the war's end.

In 1936, Hitler issued a four-year plan to prepare for war, stipulating that coal conversion plants must be operational by 1939. Financed by bonds, 18 plants were complete by that year. Their production climbed steadily through the Battle of the Bulge in 1944.

After the war, one of the plants was dismantled and moved to Louisiana, Md., where the Bureau of Mines operated it until 1953 as a demonstration plant, providing some of the fuel for the

Burlington Railroad. Only a portion of the German technology was exploited in the operation of this particular plant, however. And very few of the German documents were examined after the war because natural fuels were plentiful and cheap in the United States.

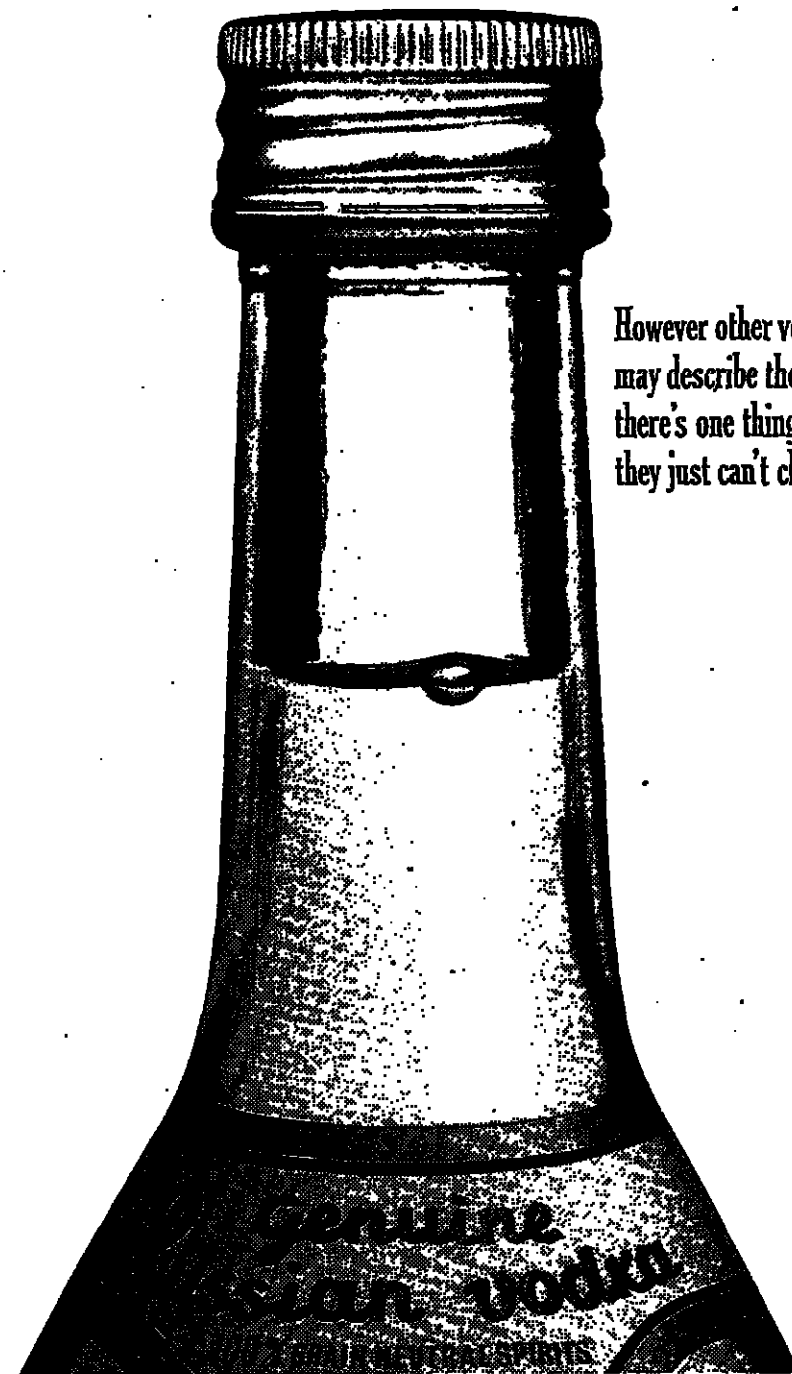
With the 1973 Arab oil embargo and the now-probable tax burdens for industries that fall to convert to coal, synthetic, coal-based fuels and lubricants could become an important part of the U.S. energy supply. Dow Chemical, Diamond Shamrock and Union Carbide are providing half the \$250,000 annual cost of the Texas A & M project.

Los Angeles Times

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But until the rest of the world follows the lead of Ireland, Israel and Portugal, you should remember these telephone techniques:

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If it seems excessive, you can usually save money by placing your calls collect, or by using your telephone credit card. (If you do not have one, you can get it without charge from your telephone company.) Also, in most towns and cities abroad there are non-surcharge locations such as post offices, where lowest rates prevail.



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Moscow Announcer Recalls 46-Year Career

By Craig R. Whitney

YURI LEVITAN, 63, of New York, speaks in a deep, resonant voice for radio broadcasts that are as well known as his own.

He has been an announcer on the Soviet radio for 46 years. His voice has been heard in the Soviet Union in 1941, and again at the Red Army's occupation of Berlin four years later. He has seen the rise and fall of Stalin, Molotov and Khrushchev and today he announces most of President Leonid Brezhnev's major pronouncements.

"Life goes on," he says of the changes, "our patriotism is constant."

For psychological and dramatic effect, his war broadcasts bear comparison to Edward R. Murrow's famous "This is London" wartime reports to the United States. But Yuri Levitan says he reads only what his superiors tell him to read, and his view of the role of journalism is loyalty to the official doctrine.

"An announcer is a propagandist, an agitator as well as an artist," he says. "What is important is how you say what you are given to read."

Mr. Levitan is a Jew, and when he is asked if he has ever suffered because of his religion, he says, "How? I have made some of the most important announcements in the history of the country. I have been decorated for my work. I get extra pay for it. I have a dacha (country house)

and a car of my own—is that discrimination?"

He joined the Communist party in 1941, and his broadcasts during the war earned him a place in the official Soviet Encyclopedia, for their "great propaganda importance." Now, at 63, he still reads the news broadcasts and will lead the state radio team during the Nov. 7 anniversary of the 1917 revolution.

"News" on the radio's hourly broadcasts most days resembles nothing on Western radio. Often the announcer starts out with a long report of decisions by factory workers' councils thousands of miles away to fulfill the plan set for them by the state. There is never any crime news, events that happened on a given day often may never be mentioned at all and there is never any actual news gathering by Mr. Levitan or his colleagues.

Bespectacled and dignified, Mr. Levitan remembers great historical events as the high points of his career.

"I will never forget the 22d of June, 1941," he said. "I was called to the studio at 6 a.m., and was given the statement of the Soviet government on the German surprise attack to read. While I read, women were crying in the studio. I realized that I must not let my voice tremble. It was very difficult. I clenched my fists and read in a tone of determination. I tried to let the feeling of confidence that we would eventually prevail come through."

The early months of the war brought mostly news of defeat.

The Soviet government seized all private radio receivers, so those who heard Mr. Levitan's broadcasts did so mostly over propaganda loudspeakers.

"I was shown German propaganda leaflets in which Hitler told his soldiers that when Moscow was captured Levitan would be one of the first to be hanged," he said. "I was also told that Hitler wanted to take me to Germany and make me announce the fall of Moscow from Berlin."

Stalin Orders
In 1943, the tide had turned against the Germans and Mr. Levitan recalls, "The commander in chief (Stalin) issued 'General Order Number One' ordering a counteroffensive. He issued 360 of those orders, and they were the life and death of the Soviet people—I announced every one of them."

On May 8, 1945, he recalls, the authorities ordered him not to leave the office. "At 2 a.m. we announced: 'Victory, dear comrades, Germany is defeated. Victory' and the lights went on immediately all over Moscow."

The "powerful emotional influence of Levitan's voice," the Soviet Encyclopedia says, contributed to the victory.

Stalin was the only one of the Soviet Union's leaders whom Mr. Levitan says he knew personally. "He came to the studio to make his speeches," he said, "and I always introduced him over the same microphone he used."

President Brezhnev does not come to the studios to make his broadcasts, Mr. Levitan says.



Yuri Levitan N.Y.T.

"Our technicians record the speeches beforehand now, and we just make an introduction before they go on the air," he says.

He almost became a singer instead of an announcer, he says, but at the age of 18, as he was about to enter the conservatory, his father died and he had to look for work instead.

He went to Moscow from his native town of Vladimir in 1931 and entered a competition for prospective announcers. The station management thought he had a strong accent, but took him on and after three years of elocution lessons he corrected his accent and his superiors discovered the effect of his great rumbling voice.

Bucks Western Proposal

African Bloc in UN Accepts Arms Ban Against Pretoria

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—The African bloc in the United Nations, defeated in its bid for economic sanctions against South Africa, accepted a Western proposal today to order a mandatory arms embargo against that country's white minority government.

Western and African diplomats said that Security Council approval of the embargo, expected to be unanimous, probably would be granted on Friday.

Donald McHenry, deputy U.S. representative on the council, said that the West was revising its embargo proposal to meet African objections.

The Western powers agreed to add explicit prohibitions against new arms production licenses and against cooperation with South Africa in nuclear weapons development. The resolution also calls on all nations to review arms production licenses. South Africa currently manufactures its own Mirage jet fighters under French license.

The three permanent Western members of the council—the United States, Britain and France—used their veto power on Monday to kill an African-drafted arms embargo resolution and pro-

posals to impose economic sanctions and lay the groundwork for expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations.

At the time, the Western powers supported only a six-month, renewable arms embargo. But after the vetoes, the West switched its support to a permanent embargo.

The Africans then demanded several changes in the new Western proposal, and negotiations between the two blocs resumed. (From yesterday's late editions.)

Sahel Doubles Grain Appeal After Drought

By Louis Fleming

ROME, Nov. 3.—A spokesman for the eight drought-stricken nations of the Sahel in West Africa arrived here yesterday to reinforce an appeal for increased food assistance.

His appearance before the food aid committee of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization occurred just six weeks after the FAO issued a warning that a new drought had seriously damaged crops in at least four Sahel nations.

Boulama Manga, minister for rural development of Niger, brought an appeal for 500,000 metric tons of grain, more than double the amount estimated in September by Edouard Saouma of Lebanon, director general of the FAO.

The Sahel is now seen as one of three food crisis areas in the world. The others are Southeast Asia, where Vietnam and Laos have appealed for help, and Lebanon, where the civil war has disrupted supplies.

U.S. officials already have responded with bilateral emergency aid for two of the Sahel nations, the Cape Verde Islands and Mauritania, that will supplement a development-aid program instituted after the widespread drought three years ago.

Donors Meet

A meeting this week at the organization's headquarters will bring together the potential aid donors for the Sahel in an effort to coordinate assistance. The Cape Verde Islands, Gambia, Senegal and Mauritania are the most seriously affected nations, Mr. Manga said.

The request for 500,000 metric tons surprised some experts and the figure will be reviewed before the final aid program is prepared.

But the World Food Program already has started moving some stocks into the area in order to expedite delivery by April. At least 100,000 tons have been placed in strategic depots to reduce delivery delays that impeded the relief effort during the last drought.

"A serious threat of famine faces a significant portion of the Sahelian population," Mr. Manga said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Reds Denounce W. Berlin Parley

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—

East Germany has accused West Germany of holding a provocative political meeting in West Berlin last week in violation of a 1971 agreement on Berlin's political status.

The East German accusation was against a two-day conference of government chiefs from West Germany's 10 federal states and from West Berlin.

The 1971 pact between Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union said that West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany, should be allowed to develop ties with the West. But a further clause stipulating that the city was not a constituent part of West Germany has since been used by the Soviet Union and its allies to justify attacks on any West German presence in the Western sectors of the former capital.

Airports, Services Hit By 1-Day Italy Strike

ROME, Nov. 3 (UPI).—A 24-

hour strike by 300,000 civil servants closed Italian airports, customs points, museums and government ministries today.

The strike, called by Italy's big three labor confederations to protest the government's stalling on civil service reform, involved more than 1 million workers.

The country's 60,000 municipal employees, including street cleaners and traffic policemen, called a 24-hour strike for tomorrow.

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Africa, French speaking countries (air)	\$145.00	\$72.50	\$40.50
Africa, others (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Algeria (air)	\$124.00	\$62.00	\$34.50
Australia (air)	\$292.00	\$146.00	\$81.00
Austria (air)	\$1,950.00	\$975.00	\$525.00
Bahrein (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Belgium (air)	\$4,050.00	\$2,025.00	\$1,125.00
Burma (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Canada (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
China (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Cyprus (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Denmark (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
France (air)	\$312.00	\$156.00	\$86.20
Great Britain (air)	\$312.00	\$156.00	\$86.20
Greece (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
Hong-Kong (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Hungary (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
India (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Indonesia (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Iraq (air)	\$171.00	\$85.50	\$47.00
Ireland (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
Israel (air)	\$171.00	\$85.50	\$47.00
Italy (air)	\$75,000.00	\$37,500.00	\$21,000.00
Japan (air)	\$273.00	\$136.50	\$75.00
Korea (air)	\$273.00	\$136.50	\$75.00
Kuwait (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Lebanon (air)	\$171.00	\$85.50	\$47.00
Libya (air)	\$171.00	\$85.50	\$47.00
Luxembourg (air)	\$4,050.00	\$2,025.00	\$1,125.00
Malaysia (air)	\$195.00	\$97.50	\$54.00
Malta (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
Malaya (air)	\$273.00	\$136.50	\$75.00
Mexico (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Morocco (air)	\$124.00	\$62.00	\$34.50
Nepal (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Netherlands (air)	\$284.00	\$142.00	\$79.00
New Zealand (air)	\$292.00	\$146.00	\$81.00
Norway (air)	\$578.00	\$289.00	\$161.00
Pakistan (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Philippines (air)	\$273.00	\$136.50	\$75.00
Poland (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air)	\$195.00	\$97.50	\$54.00
Portugal (air)	\$2,850.00	\$1,425.00	\$787.00
Romania (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	\$171.00	\$85.50	\$47.00
Singapore (air)	\$273.00	\$136.50	\$75.00
South America (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Spain (air)	\$8,600.00	\$4,300.00	\$2,390.00
Sri Lanka (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Sweden (air)	\$464.00	\$232.00	\$127.00
Switzerland (air)	\$300.00	\$150.00	\$82.00
Thailand (air)	\$273.00	\$136.50	\$75.00
Tunisia (air)	\$124.00	\$62.00	\$34.50
Turkey (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
U.A.R. (air)	\$171.00	\$85.50	\$47.00
U.S.A. (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
U.S.A. (air)	\$195.00	\$97.50	\$54.00
Vietnam (air)	\$273.00	\$136.50	\$75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
Zaire (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00

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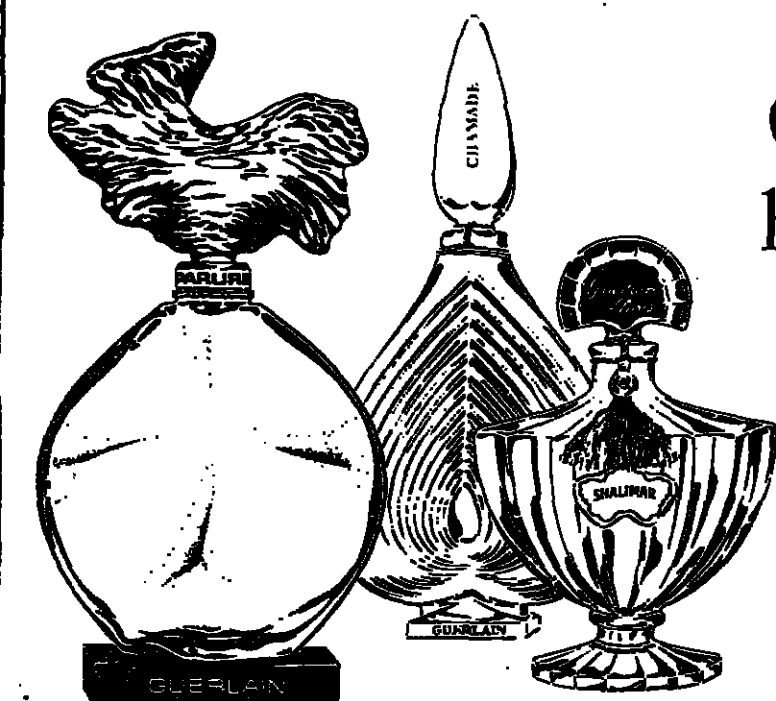
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Discard Decorates Levesque

Apparent Support Gesture

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Nov. 3 (NYT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today gave a grand officer of the Legion of Honor to the Quebec Premier Robert Levesque in what appeared to be a discreet gesture of support for the independence movement.

The President has been under strong pressure from the Gaullist part of his majority coalition to make some gesture toward Quebec independence during Mr. Levesque's visit. The Gaullist minister of Justice, Alain Peyrefitte, is believed to have tried to get official French support for the Quebec cause. At the same time, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has gotten strong warnings from Ottawa against such a move.

More explicit support for Quebec sovereignty was made today during an elaborate reception at city hall. The Gaullist mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, gave Mr. Levesque warm support before an audience of French dignitaries and foreign diplomats, including Canadian Ambassador Gerard Pelletier.

Mr. Chirac told Mr. Levesque that he embodied "the aspirations of your people and notably of its ardent youth." He said that the Quebec people were behind Mr. Levesque because he had chosen the hard path of defending Quebec's identity. He added that he did not doubt that the premier would succeed in his "great undertaking" and assured him of the support of the French-speaking community.

Mr. Pelletier said later that he had not been informed of Mr. Levesque's decoration and indicated that this had been a violation of diplomatic courtesy. In Ottawa, an aide to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, when told about the honor, said, "It's a joke."

Although Mr. Levesque's visit has been essentially a political effort to explain and gain support for Quebec independence, some time was spent today on concrete measures of French-Quebec cooperation. Several permanent commissions exist but in the economic field they have not produced many results. French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who gave a dinner tonight, and Mr. Levesque agreed this afternoon to pursue more actively such economic questions as trade, investment and joint ventures.

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SO WHAT ELSE IS NEW?—Laura Brandel wore her Halloween costume as she returned it to the shop that rented it to her, but fellow New Yorkers weren't fazed.

In Anti-Inflation Drive

France to Put Price Curbs on Some Foods

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP).—The French government announced new price controls today on chicken, veal, mineral water, wine, beer and poultry.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre announced the controls after a series of ministerial-level meetings this week to "wage war" on inflation, running at about 9.7 per cent in the last 12 months.

The announcement was made just four days after government statistics revealed that September food prices had risen 1 per cent over August and 14.1 per cent over the last 12 months.

With important legislative elections set for March, the government has been under pressure to provide some short-term relief to consumers until the so-called "Barre economic plan" begins to show substantive results.

Under the new controls, the price of chicken will be fixed at 5 per cent lower than the market levels as of Oct. 15. The price of veal will also be brought under a control system, that already freezes the price of beef, fish and shellfish.

Price ceilings will be placed on the wine, beer and mineral waters consumed in restaurants and cafes.

At the beginning of next month, the price of butter will

be reduced, the government said. The government added that it will seek increased imports of apples and citrus fruits from its Common Market partners.

At the same time, the government will press plans to restructure and modernize France's internal food distribution system, Mr. Barre said.

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Riots Injure 18 Prisoners In Spain Jails

Common Criminals Press for Amnesty

MADRID, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Police firing smoke flares and rubber bullets today quelled prison riots which erupted as part of a pro-amnesty campaign for common criminals in at least two southern Spanish cities.

Police said 18 persons—11 inmates and 7 policemen—were injured in the rioting at the prisons of Jaen and Huelva. Parts of both prisons were destroyed by fires.

There was no official confirmation of press reports that similar riots also erupted in the penitentiaries of Cadiz and Puerto de Santa Maria.

For months, common criminals serving sentences in Spanish jails have been demanding the same pardon that has freed thousands of political prisoners under Spain's new democracy. The campaign, backed by some leftist parties, ranges from public manifestos to attempted mass suicides, riots and escape bids.

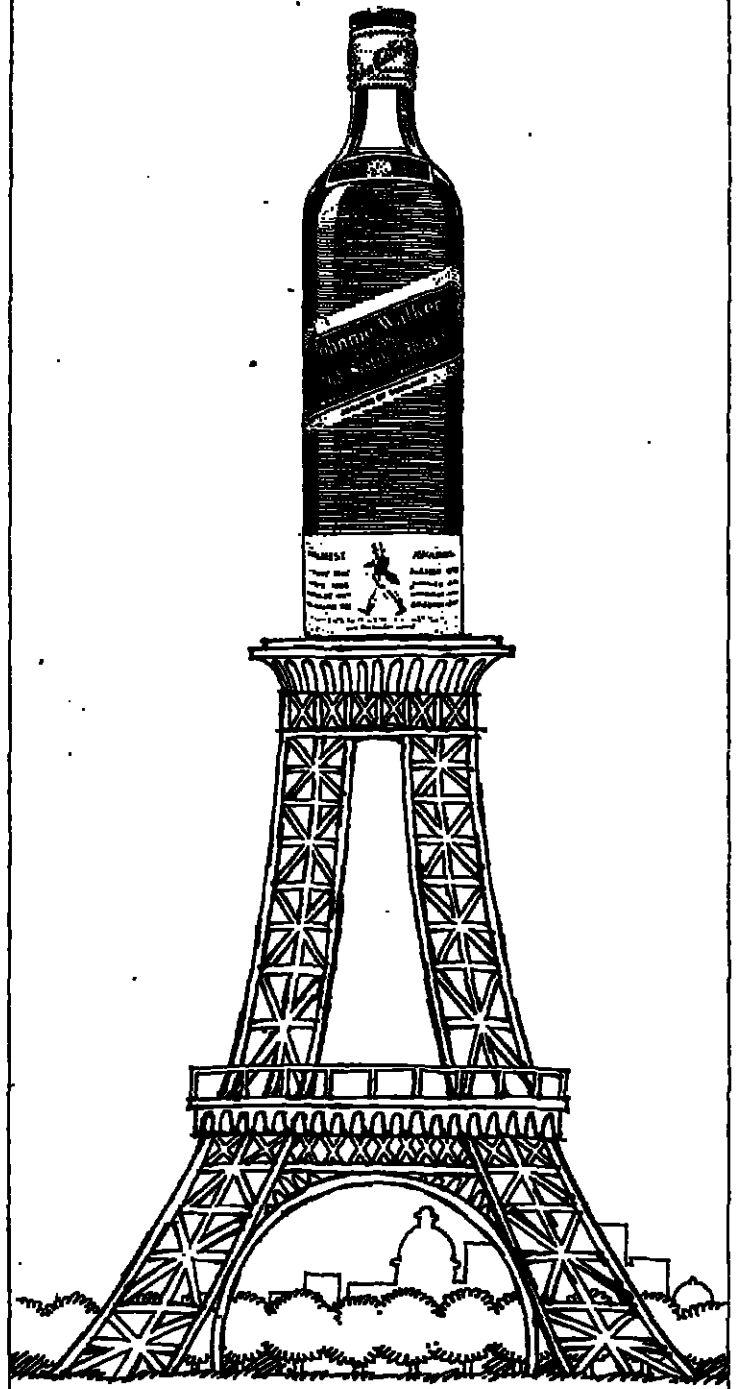
Common Prisoners Excluded

A recent amnesty, the third by King Juan Carlos since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco two years ago, excluded all common prisoners, the number of which has been put at around 7,000.

A riot occurred last weekend at Barcelona, where hundreds of inmates wrecked the provincial penitentiary in eight hours of violence that left 12 persons injured, two of them critically.

Meanwhile, in the Basque region, three suspected separatist guerrillas armed with submachine guns killed a 54-year-old municipal police sergeant yesterday in the border town of Irun.

The separatist organization Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA) today claimed responsibility for the slaying, as well as for the bombing last Sunday of a police barracks in Vitoria that seriously injured three officers.



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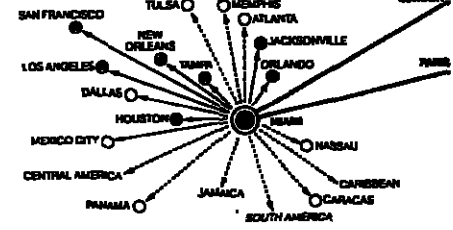
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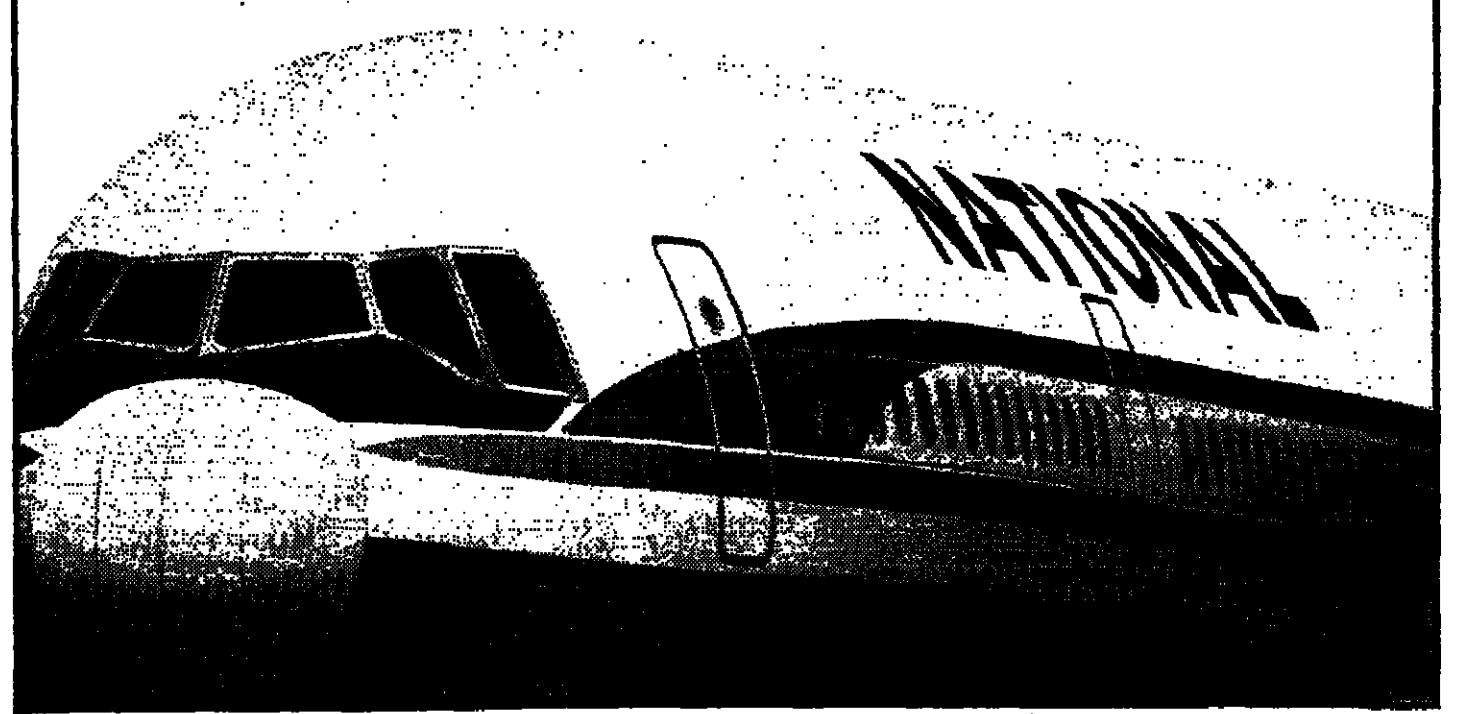
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The U.S. Energy Follies

Act One began as serious national drama. A new President, confronted with a foreign stranglehold on the U.S. energy lifeline, called for a spirit of sacrifice from the public and a complex National Energy Plan from Congress. The House enacted the program with dispatch. In Act Two, which ended this week, the Senate left the drama looking more like the Energy Follies.

Spirit of sacrifice? Certainly, the Senate said—so long as there are exemptions for people in the Northeast who heat with oil, people in the South who heat with electricity and people in the Midwest who heat with propane. Not to mention a variety of special breaks—for fuel for fishing boats, equipment used to burn peat, three-wheeled electric vehicles.

National Energy Plan? In place of the finely tuned administration proposal, the Senate wound up with a package so loose that it would cost about \$40 billion in lost taxes but would bring in only \$3 billion in new revenues. In only a few respects did the Senate energy legislation improve on the administration's plan. The notable example is the adoption of Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum's sensible approach to encouraging industry to convert from oil and natural gas to coal. The administration's proposed user tax on gas and oil would have applied to all industries; the Metzenbaum plan would achieve nearly as much conservation while affecting only plants capable of using coal. Otherwise, perhaps the best thing to be said at the end of Act Two is that the Senate legislation is not as bad as it might have been.

Attention must now turn, in any event, to Act Three, the House-Senate Conference to resolve the vast differences between what the two bodies have wrought. The House, for example, voted to maintain regulation of natural gas prices while the Senate voted decontrol. That issue now appears headed for a reasonable compromise, involving retention of nominal controls but with a higher regulated price than the administration has been previously willing to accept. Another important disagreement concerns utility rate reform. The House version calls for federal authority to require utilities to vary their energy charges to reward conservation. The Senate says no. It is a vital

proposal which the conferees should seek to rescue.

There is a more central issue before the conference: Who gets the gravy? The gravy would flow principally from the proposed wellhead tax on oil, intended to bring the price of domestic oil up to the world price. Such a tax would permit abandonment of the present tortuous control system. It would encourage conservation. And it would bring in perhaps \$90 billion by 1985.

The administration's idea was that the tax would accustom the public to paying for the real cost of energy; it would, however, rebate all the money to the public to avoid the undesirable economic effects of a tax increase. And that's where the heavy-weapon fire starts.

The petroleum industry wants as much of that gravy as it can get. It argues for "production incentives," which, it says, are essential if it is to scour the world for new oil and natural gas. The administration contends this is an unwarranted, even predatory demand: "The biggest rip-off in history," the President has called it. "I am not in favor of any plowback to the oil industry." The industry demonstrated its muscle in the Senate, which voted for an energy development trust fund—a potential vehicle for benefiting industry indirectly.

The case for plowbacks to industry, direct or indirect, is not persuasive. As the administration has argued from the start, there is abundant new incentive for exploration in the new prices proposed in the National Energy Plan. The likely compromise on natural gas prices (and on how much gas becomes eligible for the new high prices) will increase that incentive substantially. As for a new means of promoting energy development, why on earth does the Senate think it voted to establish the \$7-billion Energy Research and Development Agency, now part of the new Department of Energy? To insist that Congress, finally, give none of the gravy back to industry may be satisfying but also utopian: The petroleum companies could well have the lobbying power to force at least some plowbacks. When the last act is over, the conference and Congress will be judged on how firmly they resist.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Out of the ILO

President Carter's decision to quit the International Labor Organization makes us wince. For in recent months the organization had been reducing the politicization of which the United States had earlier (and fairly) complained. On his own hook, for instance, the director general had unilaterally assumed the right to screen newly political resolutions off the ILO agenda. The industrial democracies in Europe and Asia, meanwhile, responding to U.S. urging, had been working as good allies to make the ILO more effective. To us there seemed adequate grounds for the President to rule that, even if the AFL-CIO and the Chamber of Commerce wished to withdraw their labor and business delegations from this unusual tripartite organization, the U.S. government delegation should stay another year or two to see the ILO home. There were 46 post-war precedents—government staying while labor and business delegations quit—for this course of action, and apparently there was strong support for it from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and from the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who you would normally expect to prevail on a matter of international policy.

So one is invariably led to speculate that Mr. Carter acted as he did to bolster his overall relationship with the AFL-CIO's George Meany, the more so since the White House explanation for the decision was so unpersuasive. Mr. Meany had voiced some legitimate objections to previous Third World-Communist despoiling of the ILO.

But in the end he seemed insensitive both to the improvements made, in part, because of his pressure and to the benefits to U.S. workers that continued participation might bring. The President must deal with Mr. Meany across a broad range of domestic and international issues. The ILO evidently became the sacrificial lamb.

The word at the White House is that the United States remains ready to return to the ILO if it again becomes "true to its proper principles and procedures." Do not hold your breath for the ILO to jump through hoops to win back the United States. The AFL-CIO will probably try to rejoin yet another international group it quit some years ago, the (non-Communist) International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The administration, however, must immediately concentrate on limiting the political damage at home. Already on Capitol Hill the know-nothings are whooping it up to slice into other international organizations. This spirit was nicely captured by the suggestion in a recent column by George Will that U.S. withdrawal from the ILO "will be a warning shot across the bow of the United Nations, another 'Ship of Fools' from which, eventually, the United States may want to disembark." The ILO, because of its business and labor components, may be uniquely vulnerable to such domestic political pulls. But no prudent government would want to count on that.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Executions in China

It would seem that many thousands may have been tried (in China) but that the number executed may not involve more than some hundreds. This is the sharp end of the campaign to restore "great order" in the land. It has two aspects. One is the settlement with the radicals, those losers in the political battle some of whom may believe that the battle is not yet won by those now in charge in Peking. The other aspect is the restoration of discipline in a China

fractured by disorder, where for years the ambitions of the young have been encouraged by such slogans as "To Rebel is Justified," and where such a younger generation has been extruded from the political competition to become an underground subculture forced to live by its wits. . . . The hardest question to answer is how these years of disorder have affected the youngest generation in China, those now in their 20s or early 30s. . . .

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

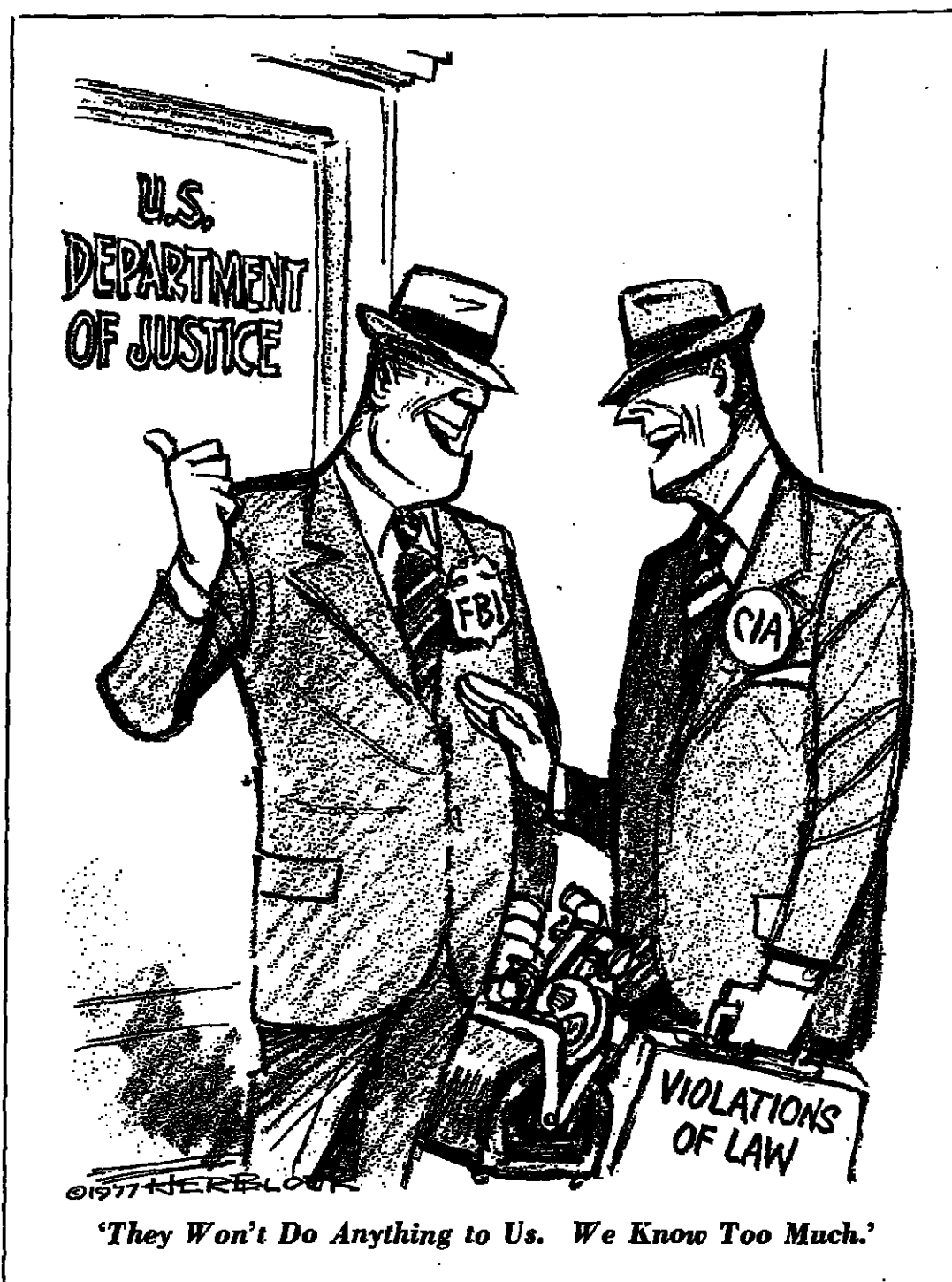
November 4, 1902

NEW YORK—Admiral Dewey, the naval hero, has accepted the presidency of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association. He has said that his intention is to soon appoint several vice-presidents and he is now preparing an address calling upon the citizens to join in an effort to erect in Washington a suitable memorial to the third President of the United States.

Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1927

CHICAGO—Hypnotism to produce insensibility to pain during an operation was successfully employed by Dr. Alfred P. Solomon at St. Luke's Hospital here today. A large number of surgeons witnessed the operation. The patient remained insensible for nearly an hour. Upon returning to consciousness, the patient stated that he had felt no pain and that there were no aftereffects.



Learning From the Ogaden War

By Victor Perry

ADDIS ABABA—The war in Ogaden between Ethiopia and Somalia has, like most wars, aroused the professional interest of soldiers seeking to learn from the experience of others in order to perfect their art. The relatively large-scale deployment—for Africa—of Soviet and U.S.-made armor, artillery and aircraft also affords an opportunity for potential buyers, sellers and developers of arms to study and compare their performance in the field.

Other interested parties in Africa for whom the war is closer to home are following it closely for indications of strengths and weaknesses in the strategy and tactics of Somalia and Ethiopia which could be of vital interest if the conflict spreads.

The following are some of the observations made by experienced observers who follow the Ogaden conflict:

• Somalia skillfully employed a relatively small but mechanized force to cover large distances quickly during the first weeks of the war. Self-propelled artillery was essential to enable heavy shelling and rocket barrages, which softened up and in many cases scattered Ethiopian defenses. In fact, the war has actually been relatively little close combat thus far.

• Somalia failed in its first attempt to take the key city of Dire Dawa, early in the war, largely because its armored units did not coordinate their attack with the mechanized infantry which approached from a different direction, and because it held off from heavy artillery barrages in an effort to take the city and its air base undamaged.

• Given adequate cloud cover—which the rainy season has afforded lately—Somalia's mobile artillery has made up for its lack of control in the air. To the outside observer, however, Ethiopia's mastery of the sky over Ogaden has been just as striking as Somalia's blitz tactics. Ethiopian F-5As and F-5Es have won nearly all their dogfights with Somali and Arab MIG-21s.

The Russians in Addis Ababa have been so impressed with the Ethiopian pilots that they may be prepared to equip them with new MIG-23s rather than MIG-21s to replace the U.S. F-5s, for which Ethiopia lacks spares and ammunition.

• Ethiopia is being supplied with Soviet artillery too, to match the Somalis'. But Ethiopian ground forces are having much more difficulty absorbing new weaponry than the air force—which, it seems, is the only Ethiopian military corps which has performed well in the war thus far.

• If Somalia's pilots lack experience and training, its tank crews are hardly better. The Soviet T-55 tanks captured by the Ethiopians carried night-fighting infrared lights still in their original Soviet packing—and never used.

• In view of the glaring inequities displayed by both sides, there is one observation which provides a key to explaining the dynamics of the Ogaden war.

Somalia initiated the war, and determined its timing to coincide with a period of great internal disorder in Ethiopia, including the war in Eritrea, and of maximum logistic difficulties as Ethiopia was beginning to transfer from U.S. to Soviet weaponry. Thus Somalia won the early battles and achieved a significant psychological advantage, while Ethiopia has yet to regain the offensive.

Neighboring Kenya, fearing a

Somali attack on its Northeast District II and when the Ogaden conflict is resolved, is also liable to enter a period of instability and lack of internal cohesion when President Jomo Kenyatta passes from the scene. Kenya has taken this observation to heart. It has commenced considerable military preparations to defend its territory, and is keeping a close eye on the local Somali minority.

Kenya's moderate, pro-Western government is also prepared to enter into close cooperation with Ethiopia to head off a Somali attack. It reasons that the Somali threat to Kenyan sovereignty—which derives from a basic tenet of Somali nationalism and has characterized every Somali regime, whether pro-West, pro-Soviet or pro-Arab—constitutes a far greater danger to Kenya than the threat of radicalism in Ethiopia. Thus, while Kenya has asked Egypt, France and others to try to restrain Somali irredentism, it has little faith in Arab and U.S. assurances that Somalia "only" wants Ogaden.

• One of Somalia's most pressing problems has been resupply. It would appear that despite all its careful preparations for the Ogaden campaign, the Somali general staff was unable to guarantee a steady flow of supplies over a period of months for the troops invading Ogaden. The stream of high-level Somali emissaries visiting Arab countries since shortly before the war began in July bears witness to Somalia's requirements in oil, arms and cash, now that its relations with the Soviet Union are cooling.

President Siad Barre's extraordinary cooperation with West Germany, allowing its commando team to rescue the hijacked Luftwaffe plane in Mogadishu on Oct. 18, was primarily a gesture designed to increase wavering Western support for his regime, and possibly unfreeze the "defensive" arms promised to him by the United States, Britain and France.

—Letters—

Mycology Report

With the greatest respect to Waverley Root (IBT, Oct. 27), he is right off the rails when he asserts that until recently mushrooms were only eaten in northern and southern Europe.

There are at least 19 German folknames for the chanterelle, for instance, which clearly indicates widespread interest. St. Hildegard of Bingen, writing in the 12th century, records details of several edible species that were also known to the Romans. The Oxford Dictionary quotes Marthe's "Perfect Cook" (1656) on recipes using mushrooms. And Meyer's Konversationslexikon for 1906 states "bei uns" (i.e. in Germany) about 40 species are known to be good eating. An important ingredient of the famous "Silesian Heaven" dish is dried boletus (Steinpilze).

I suspect (without however being able to offer any evidence) that even in Britain mushrooms were at one time common food, perhaps regionally, and that their use waned as meat became plentiful and largely died out with the enclosure of land. In the Derbyshire Dales, giant puffballs are still regarded as a traditional delicacy.

A. D. SIMONS,
Pully, Switzerland.

The Somali decision was unusual for a radical regime which permits extremist Palestinian groups to train Somali guerrillas on its soil, and allowed the notorious Wadla Hadad to direct the Entebbe hijacking from a base in Mogadishu; Somali Radio went so far as to deny any complicity with the West Germans the day after the hijacking. All this only indicates how desperate Somalia has become for support. It is also a measure of the pragmatism which has brought Somalia to the gates of Dire Dawa in Ogaden.

Mr. Perry is writing a book on *tension in the Third World and more particularly in Africa, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean*. He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.

BOSTON—The bargain between the Justice Department and Richard Helms aroused understandable uneasiness when it was disclosed. Here again, it seemed, a lawbreaker of rank was getting away with a tap on the wrist; a plea of no contest to a misdemeanor, with a suspended sentence recommended and his pension assured, all in a quick proceeding with no notice to public or press.

After the Nixon pardon and other recent events, it was not surprising that people should view the deal cynically. Some remembered Jimmy Carter's statement to the 1976 Democratic Convention: "I see no reason why big-shot crooks should go free while the poor ones go to jail."

But the Helms case is not so simple. If one looks at the difficulties, the Justice Department's reasons for settling are evident. On balance, my own conclusion is that the plea-bargain should serve the public interest as well as Helms'—if it is properly understood.

To Deter

All along, there has been one fundamental reason to call Helms to account for testifying falsely under oath in 1973 to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. That was to deter others—to demonstrate that official lawlessness is not tolerable, in the intelligence agencies any more than in the White House.

For law-enforcement officials, deterrence is a practical question. It would hardly be an effective deterrent if Helms were indicted for perjury and then, after a trial, he were acquitted or the charges dismissed. And the obstacles to conviction were formidable:

• Helms, as director of Central Intelligence, had sworn to protect intelligence secrets. Legally, that oath could not excuse perjury. But it might well have persuaded a jury that he did not really intend to commit a crime.

• One or more senators on the committee may have known Helms was not speaking truthfully when he denied that the CIA had aided opponents of Salvador Allende in Chile—and may have wanted him to hide the truth. The jury, apprised of this fact, could well have thought it unfair to put the blame on Helms.

• Helms' lawyer would certainly have demanded masses of dis-

New Israeli Boldness Reflects Begin's Drive

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

JERUSALEM—Only a glimmer of fundamental changes in Israeli psychology wrought by Prime Minister Menachem Begin is visible today, but the boldness of that change shows that, if his health holds up, Israel will be far more formidable on the world stage than ever before.

Following 30 years of rule by the Labor coalition, flabby and scandal-ridden when it lost the election last May, Begin shows none of the self-conscious reserve of a Levi Eshkol or a Yitzhak Rabin, two of Labor's prime ministers. Israel's new mood, a flattering and revealing reflection of Begin himself, is one of unbridled militancy about Israel's place in the sun.

For the first time since Israel conquered East Jerusalem from Jordan, a U.S. official was snubbed by Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek and the snub made headlines. The issue was Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal's routine request to Kollek for an "official" tour of West Jerusalem, but not East Jerusalem. The United States does not recognize Israeli sovereignty over former Jordanian territories.

Rebuke

Although every U.S. official has handled this political problem the same way, Kollek refused to play host for Blumenthal. Kollek claimed he needed no U.S. approval for the visitation of Jerusalem—"the city was already united," he said.

The rebuke was symbolic of Begin's militant, diabolic politics of psychology. In Washington last summer to meet President Carter, Begin was briefed by aides on questions he would be asked on "Meet the Press." He answered the first rehearsal question with an evocative recital of the fall of the second temple in Tisha B'av, the ninth month in the Hebrew calendar, in AD 70.

He told his surprised briefers: Whatever the first question I am asked, this will be my answer. Begin often talks about "mam-lachut"—a word embodying liberty, sovereignty and dignity. A teacher as well as philosopher and disciplined politician, Begin above all is a true believer in the mystical link that connects modern Israel with the Kingdom of David and, later, the cataclysm of Bar-Kochba, the doomed Jewish revolt against Rome in AD 130, which ended in slaughter of the Jewish remnant.

"The world does not pity the slaughtered," Begin wrote in "The Revolt," his brilliant, chilling description of his terror campaign against British control of Palestine. "It only respects those who fight."

He has created a mood of

excitement and purpose. It revolves around himself and infected many of his people. He commands the strong Knesset majority ever, out of the new Democratic Movement for Change, headed by Dov Yigael Yadin, which joined Likud coalition two weeks ago humbling terms. ("If the Americans think they are getting vice-president in Yadin," Begin told us, "they know Begin.")

In sharp contrast to past governments, Begin totally dominates the issues he handles: defense, foreign relations and most important, relations with the United States. He dislikes interference with his generally undisturbed minister, although, of course, such major (and politically) decisions as devaluation of the pound and the cut in consumer subsidies were made in the Prime Minister's office.

The change in the Knesset is equally dramatic. Begin in on attending all sessions of parliament—shunned by his predecessors as time-consuming boring. Naturally, his mind does the same. So far, he has the civil service virtually touched, despite fears of wholesale housecleaning.

Likewise, factional political plays. Favorites seem to be Begin. When one very important Israeli ambassador started taking corners around Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, for communication with Begin, Dayan "with the express edge of the Prime Minister ordered him to stop."

U.S. Role

One Begin problem dwarfed others: the U.S. comes significantly. Moshe Aron Begin ally and fourth member of Begin's Knesset warned in the Jerusalem Post days ago that Israel "is in the start of a long dispute with the United States, a complex public opinion. . . . We decide on what issues we are the impression of flexibility on what others we must dig red line." That exactly is Begin's political strategy: a battle for the U.S. Congress.

In "The Revolt" Begin "the fighting Jew. . . a completely unknown to the for over 1,800 years." He, U.S. Jews to become "the Jews" for Israel in the battle ahead. If Begin's leadership here is an error, Mr. Carter will need weapon and every strategy can lay his overburdened on to prevail.

Helms and the Law

By Anthony Lewis

stified documents to prepare the case. The need for secrecy in government is grossly exaggerated. But government lawyers might have been faced with a court order to produce something whose disclosure would arouse legitimate concern—and they might then have had to dismiss the case.

A Disadvantage
Awareness of such risks in perjury prosecution must have put Justice Department lawyers at a great disadvantage in the negotiations for a plea bargain. Griffin Bell, the attorney general, was just puffing when he told reporters afterwards: "We were dealing from strength."

In the circumstances, the bargain was a fair one. By his plea Helms renounced any claim of exemption from the law; an honorable course and an important one. The principle of accountability was sustained.

More is to be seen as one more stage in the process that has been taking place in the United States—the establishment of a rule of law for high officials. Stern punishment in the first case is less important than a settled belief that the rule will be applied in future. Attorney General Bell, observing that no high intelligence official had previously been held to account at law, rightly said: "It sets the intelligence community out on a new course."

Or at least Bell was right if the country understands the resolution of the Helms case that way. There is a danger that people will get the message wrong. Some

loose comment on the plea gain, for example, has seen a balance between the tit of secrecy and law—as if future Richard Helms could be justified in violating the law reasons of state.

But if Helms in 1973 was between law and secrecy, whole point of his plea the day was that the dilemma justified his conduct. If the justice sought on Chile would violated a genuine secret, he would have admitted that. But there was an excuse for testimony about the CIA's edge of Watergate or its domestic spying.

Law and Secrecy

Benjamin R. Civiletti, head of the Justice Department Criminal Division, negotiated the plea, was asked about the law and secrecy. He said: "The duty to the law, the law, stands above other. Oaths of secrecy cannot be justifications for illegal acts."

If the Helms case is the meaning that Bell and letti intend, the Justice Department has a continuing ability. It must carry on establishing a rule of law, government officials, not in the area of intelligence police. It must be more to the danger of secrecy—the Helms plea itself, with the legal excuse for that served proceeding. In fact current record of the Justice Department on issues of secret is a disappointing one, but it is another story.



WING BEETLE—This outdawn Volkswagen, converted into a cable car, carries schoolchildren, groceries and just about everything else to the Swiss village of Schwesertal. No roads lead to the village; the cable car links it to Schwesertal, which lies across a 1,200-meter-deep gorge in the canton of Lucerne.

Labor Unrest Reported

Loafing Held Rampant in Chinese Factories

By Linda Mathews

KONG, Nov. 3.—For workers in China, every day becomes a challenge to pass the time. In a country where the government has been deeply troubled—frustrated by a long wage freeze, confused by the political debates and uncertain even whether hard work was ideologically correct.

In recent months, the administration of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has ordered the workers to concentrate on production. But the work force is far from efficient.

"There's a kind of WPA atmosphere," said a U.S. resident in Peking, referring to the Work Projects Administration set up by Roosevelt to create jobs in the Depression. "Three people will do a job that needs only one. All the elevators work automatically, but you still find that each one has an operator."

Factory managers, known as "chairmen of the plant revolu-

tionary committee," felt helpless to combat idleness. At a Peking machinery plant, supervisors said that an official directive banned "loafing of the masses" as "expression of the people." In practice, this meant they could not discipline workers.

Young workers at the Shanghai No. 3 machine tools factory took advantage of loose supervision last year to play a betting game with live crickets during work hours. Tsin Kuo-pao, a factory official, appealed for help to Chang Chun-chiao, Shanghai's former mayor and a member of the discredited "Gang of Four."

But Mr. Chang, a firm believer in "learning from the masses," supposedly told Mr. Tsin that the plant revolutionary committee, instead of criticizing the youngsters, should join in the wagering. "Rational rules and regulations were completely undermined," Mr. Tsin said.

For the handful of U.S., European and Japanese executives who have been installing industrial plants in China, the encounter with the Chinese notion of "management by the masses" is sometimes maddening.

"If you want to move a machine from one room to the one next door, the workers have a meeting," an executive complained to his embassy.

John Churchill, the Peking manager for the Houston-based Pullman Kellogg Co., is somewhat better-humored about his experience supervising the construction of eight giant fertilizer complexes under a \$220-million contract with the Chinese.

Worker Debates

It was not unusual, Mr. Churchill said, for a Pullman Kellogg foreman to give an order and "have some little fellow on the job say, 'I don't think it should be done that way.' Then all the Chinese workers would go have a meeting, which was perfectly all right with us during construction."

"But I always worried about what might happen if they tried the same thing once the plant was operating and an emergency occurred. There are times when people have to take orders. Otherwise, the whole place can blow up."

The Hua regime, aware that it cannot realize its goal of modernizing the Chinese economy with a lackadaisical work force, has tried to reinstitute discipline.

Mr. Hua has peppered the "Gang of Four" with criticism for placing ideological purity ahead of production and for disrupting the national economy.

Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has been even blunter. "There must be less empty talk and more hard work," Mr. Teng proclaimed in closing the 11th national Communist party congress in August.

The leadership also has lent its support to factory managers by declaring that they, not the masses of workers, should be in charge. Yu Chin-li, China's leading economic planner, told workers delegates to a national conference on industry that "leadership responsibility for the daily routine of production, construction and management rests with the chairman of the revolutionary committee."

Directives from Peking, issued almost daily, seem to be having some impact on the nation's industrial plants, visitors report.

Everywhere, senior workers and specially trained technicians whose authority was challenged by young apprentices guided by the "Gang of Four" now say their influence is on the rise.

Mr. Churchill, the Pullman Kellogg executive, has also noticed some improvement in workers' attitudes.

"I'm usually apologetic," he said, "but let me tell you, I greatly celebrated the smashing of the 'Gang of Four.'"

Among Chinese officials and party cadres, the renewal of discipline has swelled confidence that the country, which during the turmoil of last year recorded its slowest economic growth in almost a decade, will emerge as a formidable economic power. But it would be premature to suggest that Mr. Hua has solved all of China's labor problems.

Los Angeles Times

Nation Still Primitive, Violent

Emigrant Manpower Fuels Yemen Miniboom

By Joe Morris Jr.

SAN'A, Yemen, Nov. 3.—Legend has it that the name Yemen comes from the Arabic yameep, or right, meaning the favored right hand of Allah.

Indeed, this mountainous southwestern corner of the Arabian peninsula was once the home of a fabulous civilization built around the Marib Dam, one of the great structures of the ancient world. The Queen of Sheba reigned here.

Then an earthquake destroyed the dam, and Yemen fell on hard times, eventually becoming the farthest extension of the Ottoman Empire.

The last of the Ottoman despots, Imam Ahmad, died in 1962. He had kept the country under tight control. Even the pettiest official acts, such as approving exit visas for Yemenis to leave the country, had to have his personal stamp.

A new era began when Ahmad died. He was succeeded by his son Mohammed al-Badr, a soft man who had taken to modern ideas. He promoted young, like-minded officers to take over his army. They promptly rebelled and threw him out.

Badr escaped, disguised as a woman, and fled to the north. From various hideouts, one of them a cave lined with Oriental carpets, he led the region's tribes in a counter-revolution.

Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser sent tanks and planes to help forces of the new government, but they could not put down the tribes in their mountain hideouts. Instead, the royalists began sending pictures of the heads of decapitated Egyptian soldiers back to Egypt. Mr. Nasser realized he had made a serious mistake.

The civil war eventually fizzled out. Badr went off to exile in

Saudi Arabia, and some royalists joined the new republican government.

Joining the 20th Century

The way was at last open, it seemed, for Yemen to join the 20th century. What has happened?

The Russians built a new port at Al Hudaydah (Hodeida) and a new airport at San'a (Sanaa). The Chinese and the Americans got into a road-building competition and the United States came out second best in an interesting example of misplanning.

The Americans decided that what the Yemenis needed was a graded road from San'a to Ta'izz (Taiz), the old diplomatic capital. So they built one.

The Chinese knew that what the Yemenis really wanted were prestigious hard-surface highways. They built two, one from San'a to Al Hudaydah and another from San'a to Sa'dah (Sadaa), the northern capital. The Yemenis were delighted, and chided the Americans for giving them a graded country road.

The West Germans came in

and paved the U.S.-built road. Before long Yemen had acquired the basic structure for the great leap forward. Schools, even a university, were built.

But the great leap forward became a great leap outward. Freed of the need to get the Imam's personal approval, Yemenis in increasing numbers began to go abroad seeking work. A small, wiry people of great industriousness, a rarity in the somnolent oil wastes of Arabia, the Yemenis were in great demand.

Today, a million or more Yemenis out of a total population of only 5 million are working in foreign lands, primarily Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. That works out to about one of every two able-bodied men.

Thanks to their industry, a miniboom has started at home. The emigrants send back an estimated \$2 million a day to their families.

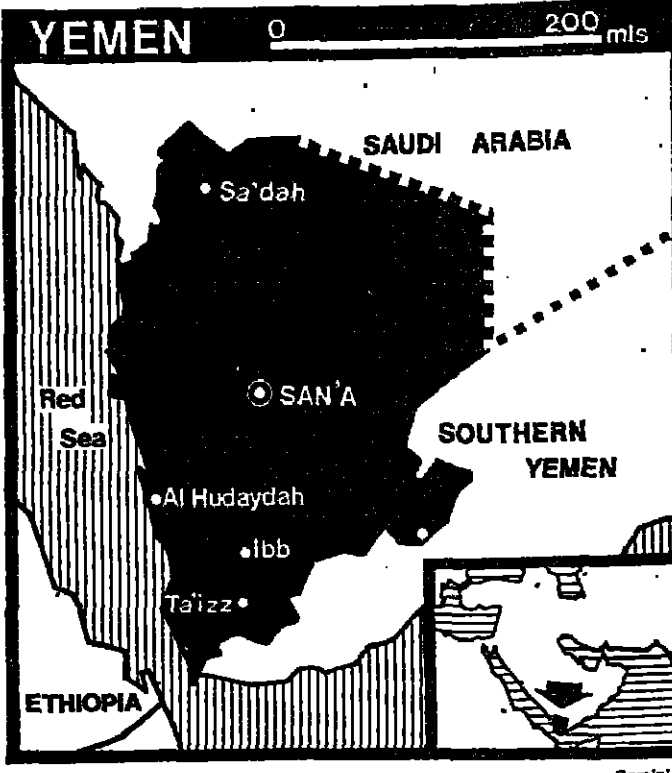
San'a now has dial telephone service, but it must be one of the world's few capital cities where the numbers have only four digits. It is probably the only country in the world where there are donkey wells in the capital.

Gradually, Japanese cars are replacing the donkeys in the dusty streets of Yemen's main cities. The shops are full of transistor radios and Persian cosmetics for women who wear veils everywhere except at home.

The government has profited too. Its foreign exchange reserves are rising and are expected to hit \$600 million before the end of the year.

A miracle, it seems, is happening here. But there have been a few problems in coming to grips with modern times.

Most important is that the Yemenis have not found an acceptable political system to replace the authoritarianism of the former imams. Ever since the



revolution, Yemen has been alternating between military and civilian rule.

It has been a violent epoch, even for a country where blood-letting is a traditional way of settling disputes. Four prominent politicians have been assassinated here and abroad since 1974. Then, on Oct. 11, the chief of state, Ibrahim al-Hamidi, and his brother were added to the list.

"We are having certain difficulties in the transfer of power," a Yemeni politician on the outs with the military admitted. It seemed a mild way of expressing one side of Yemen's dilemma.

Technological Gap

Another side was illustrated by the almost comic performance of an army guard outside the radio station. Tanks and troops had been moved up immediately after Col. al-Hamidi was assassinated

to forestall any attempt to seize power by taking the radio station and announcing a revolution.

The young guard had a dial telephone connecting him to the exchange in the building, but he did not have the faintest idea how to use it.

This kind of technological gap is the country's real problem. Yemen is still a rural society, with 95 per cent of the people living in the countryside, often at the subsistence level. Yemen is still listed as one of the world's 10 poorest countries.

The country is now in the hands of an untried soldier, Lt. Col. Ahmed Hussain al-Ghashmi. He has good tribal connections in the north, which may help ease the tension, but he has no political or military experience. And no one knows what ideas he has about the country's future.

Los Angeles Times

Secret Formula to Kill Gophers Threatens U.S. Children's Firm

RAMONA, Calif., Nov. 3 (UPI).—A corporation run by children in this Southern California mountain community is in trouble with the state again for refusing to disclose its secret formula for killing gophers.

Kido, a corporation headed by Richard Cesena Jr., 12, was almost put out of business last spring when the State Tax Board accused it of not paying sales tax on the measure it collected and sold. The children reached a settlement on that problem and went about their business. Now they are selling gophers for residents of a nearby residential-resort community. They charge \$1 a gopher.

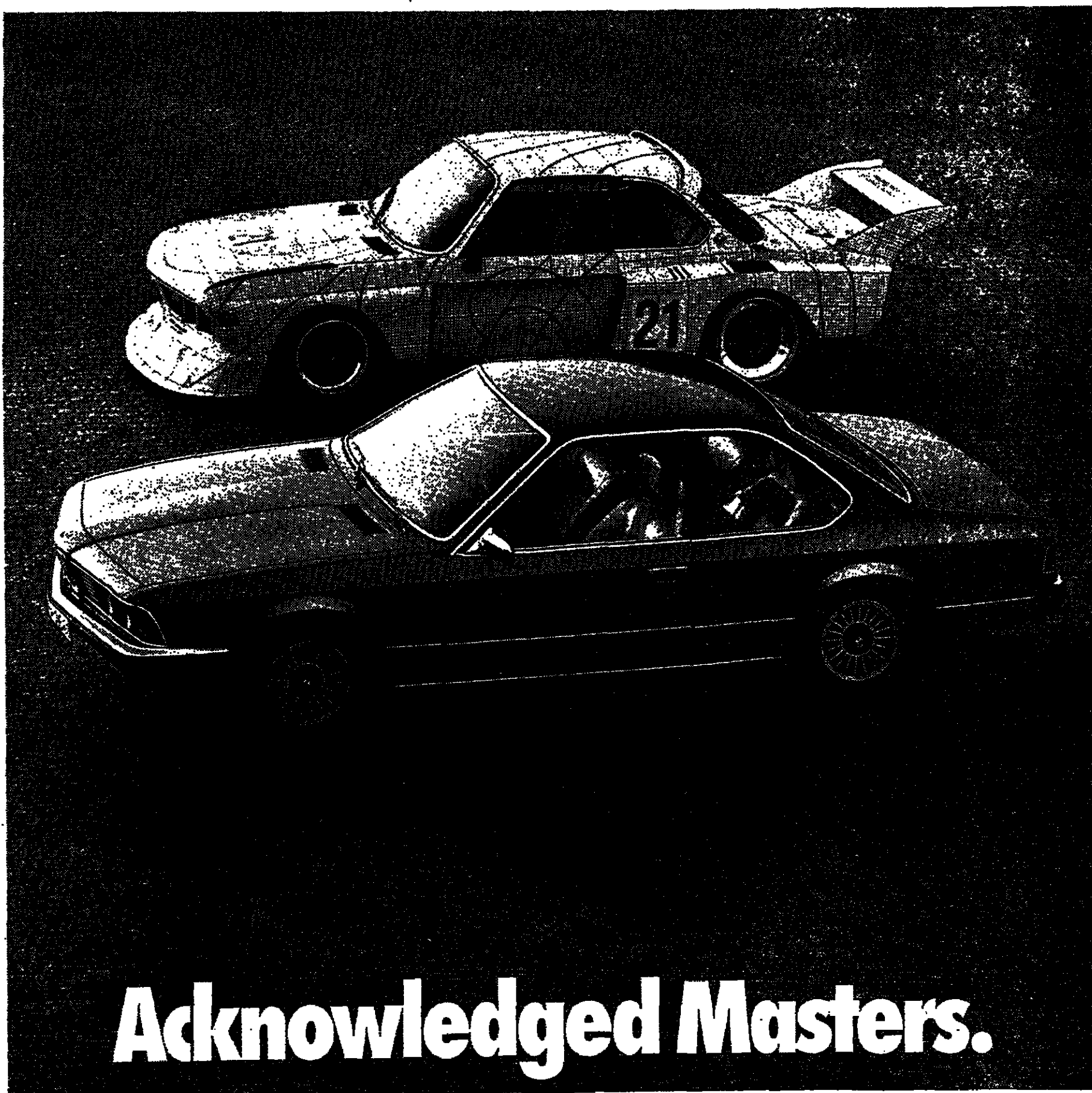
Richard says, "We do not know why the state people are always after us, but it seems like they want to put us out of business again and maybe even in jail." The state wants Kido to apply for a \$50 license to do extermination work—but the license cannot be issued to persons under 18. Richard's partners are his two sisters, 9 and 11, and a half-sister, 14. If they were old enough to register, Kido would have to disclose its "secret weapon."

In a letter, Richard explained to state officials: "We do not think our secret weapon for killing gophers should have to be registered because it is not on any of your lists and because our secret weapon is made from chemicals that everybody's mom has in her kitchen. You have to know how to mix them together and how to put the stuff in gopher holes to kill the gophers."

The kids also have taken their battle with the officials to Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. They wrote the governor: "We do not think it is fair or any good because we are just little kids who want to do a good job killing gophers and selling them instead of being out with a gang of other kids getting in debt. Still we seem to be in trouble all the time thanks to some dumb laws."



ROBBER IN ACTION—Automatic camera took this photo of a bank robber threatening a customer during a holdup in a Frankfurt bank Wednesday. He escaped a few minutes later with 13,810 marks in bag.



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Alexander Calder's interpretation is found in the BMW museum. That of Frank Stella travelled round the 1976 world championship.



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PARIS THEATER

Duras' Melancholy Study of Family Decay

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI)—"L'Eden Cinéma" (at the Théâtre d'Orsay) is Marguerite Duras' dramatization of her novel, "Le Barrage Contre Le Pacifique" (Dam Against the Pacific), the story of the disintegration of a French colonial family in Cambodia before World War II. Claude Régy's atmospheric direction gives the play the rhythm of a silent film, an impression emphasized by off-stage music of a waltz or a two-step. Madeleine Renaud is the mother who, after playing the piano at a local cinema for years, invests her money in worthless waterlogged land and wants to build a sea wall to protect it. Miss Renaud gives a fine performance of exquisite melancholy and simplicity as the mother who gradually loses her mind. Bulle Ogier and Jean-Baptiste Maistre play her victimized children, who sit at each side of the stage to explain the action as it unfolds. Michael Lonsdale doubles as commentator and the awkward gentleman caller and Catherine Sellers serves as his companion. An acting company of high quality and Régy's imaginative direction make the Duras play brilliant theater.

Gabriel Arout's "Oul" (at the Théâtre Plaisance) is a dialogue between two men sentenced to death and awaiting execution in a Nazi concentration camp during the final months of World War II. One is a disgraced SA officer and the other is Jewish. Thrown into the same cell, they are

SHARPS AND FLATS

Harry Belafonte, after finishing his stint in Paris on Nov. 5 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, goes on to Mannheim Nov. 7 at the Rosengarten; to Essen Nov. 9 at the Grugahalle and The Hague Nov. 10 at the Congregebouw.

AMSTERDAM—The Elvin Jones quintet will be featured at the Bim-Huis Nov. 5 at 9:30 p.m. FRANKFURT—Johnny Cash and his show are at the Festhalle on Nov. 4.

PARIS—The Runaways, an all-girl rock quartet, will be at the Théâtre Mogador Nov. 5 at 9 p.m.; Elvin Jones at the Folies Bar on Nov. 9; Gilbert Bécaud at the Olympia for one month starting Nov. 9, and Diane Dufréne at the Elysée Montmartre through Nov. 12 at 9 p.m. every night. The Jimmy Gourley Duo is at the Chevalier du Temple through Nov. 5 and at the Air Libre in Montparnasse Nov. 8-10 at 8:30 p.m.

A mini-Newport Jazz Festival will be held in Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (near Versailles) this year featuring the George Duke Ensemble on Nov. 9; the Freddie Hubbard Quintet Nov. 10; the Shelly Manne quartet Nov. 11, and Odetta and Sammy Price and his Friends from Harlem in a Salute to Bessie Smith on Nov. 12, with concerts starting at 9 p.m. every night.

MUNICH—Barclay James Harvest will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau Nov. 6 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by the Pasadena Roof Orchestra.

British blues singer Beryl Bryden is in Lucerne, Switzerland, Nov. 4 at the Café Meier, the next day at the Bühel Jazz Festival (near Zurich) and in Munich Nov. 7 at the Deutsches Museum with Chris Barber.

LONDON—The Duke Ellington Orchestra, directed by Mercer Ellington, will be at the Royal Albert Hall Nov. 10 at 7:30 p.m. Singer-bassist Mary O'Hara is at the Royal Festival Hall Nov. 5 at 8 p.m. and Tania Maria is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

Supertramp, concluding a tour of Britain, is in Brighton Nov. 4 at the Conference Centre and in Bournemouth Nov. 7 at the Winter Gardens. The group goes to Dublin from Nov. 10-12 to be featured at the Stadium.

A World Popular Song Festival will be held in Tokyo from Nov. 11 through 13, featuring 27 songs from 18 countries. Buzz Cason and Adrienne Johnston will represent the United States; George Chakiris and Rags, Britain and Nicoletta and Martine Clemenceau, France.

This week's top single record in the United States is "You Light Up My Life" by Debby Boone, and in Britain, "You're in My Heart" by Rod Stewart.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

\$10,000 Literary Prize

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Prof. Francis Haskell of Oxford University in England Tuesday won the first annual \$10,000 Mitchell Prize for the History of Art, one of the largest literary prizes in the United States, for his book "Rediscoveries in Art," a collection of lectures examining changing artistic tastes in England and France in the 19th century. The award was established recently by Jan Mitchell, a New York art collector who made a fortune as a chain restaurateur.



Stienne George
Madeleine Renaud and Bulle Ogier in Marguerite Duras' "L'Eden Cinéma."

hostile at first, but as they talk of their pasts, camaraderie and compassion unites them. The treatment of the theme is original and Arout, eschewing brotherly love platitudes, succeeds in this conversation piece in reflecting the tragedy in an absorbing play. Jacques Marchand as the Jewish victim, who is excitedly indignant or pathetically resigned, and Ludwig Gaum as the Nazi, who would maintain a fearless front,

hold attention with the intensity of their acting. Gaum, a young actor of striking stage presence, displays remarkable versatility in the more difficult assignment.

"Elle... Steffy, Pommé, Jane et Vivi" (at the Théâtre Gaîté-Montparnasse) is Isabelle Farnham's translation of Pam Gems' British comedy-drama "Dusa, Fish, Stash and Vi," about four young women who are named in the title. Michel Pagaud has

staged an imitation of the successful production at London's Mayfair Theatre.

The characters are a diva whose husband has abandoned their children, a young gold-digger and an anti-feminist-parlor revolution. Only with this last character, Miss Gems penetrates beneath the surface. The play, somewhat amusing about feminine egotism, is shallow, sketchy types rather than persons. It has neither the wit nor insight of Zoe Atkins' and investigation, "The Greeks a Word for It."

Annie Sinigaglia, Dominique Bourrier, Viviane Elbas and a more act with vigor and to form the play into a fairly entertaining evening. Pagaud followed the London device of bridging the episodes with radio-dispensing imbecilities denote the temper of the

Jean-Michel Ribes takes curious theme in "Par Des Maronniers" (Beyond the Nut Trees) (at the Théâtre Moderne). His subject is a dylism as to illustrate philosophy he presents in surrealistic terms the career of three young men who, following World War I, turned their backs on society and its pretensions to devote themselves to the creation of their egos. The Ribes has chosen an odd and are dwarfed when set in such florid exponents of dylism as Richard Brindley, R. Idan, Beau Brummel and G. Wilde, but it is obviously author's object to expose beaux against a relatively no background. The idea is bit and diverting. It has been in an ingenious production Pierre Boutron, which is a with surprises, and cleverly formed.

OPERA IN LONDON

Visual Is Stressed in 'Euryanthe'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—L. Weber's "Euryanthe" is an opera more admired than performed, more read about than heard. Dating from 1823, it looks backward to "Fidelio" and forward to Wagner, especially to "Lohengrin," even providing in the villainous persons of Lysart and Eglantine the prototypes for Telramund and Ortrud.

That its influence has been out of all proportion to its familiarity or popularity is commonly and correctly attributed to Helmina von Chezy's inept libretto. There have been many attempts at improvement and revision since Weber's death, including one in Vienna by none other than Gustav Mahler, and all have failed.

The English National Opera, in the new production by John Blatchley introduced at the Coliseum last night, and sung in an

admirable translation by Weber's biographer, John Warrack, has wisely returned to the original, but in doing so has unwisely played to weakness rather than strength.

Supernatural

The glory of "Euryanthe" is its score, a thing of beauty from beginning to end, as skillfully fashioned for the voices as for the orchestra. But this production, seemingly self-conscious and anxious about the deficiencies and absurdities of the libretto, overcompensates by concentrating on the visual rather than the aural. It succeeds only in making matters worse, overdoing both the panoply of medieval chivalry and Weber's pronounced predilection for the supernatural, and ending with a spooky wedding scene that evoked laughter rather than awe.

Still, the music is there, a constant delight, and it is well as under the direction of Sir Charles Mackerras as music director of the ENO next year. If playing of the orchestra is somewhat reticent and soft this may well have been a bit of deference to a cast in light-voiced for so important score in so large a house.

The casting favored over virtue, with Malcolm R. and Elizabeth Connell as Lysart and Eglantine overshadowed Derek Blackwell and Lois Dorrell as Adolar and Euryanthe, as both the latter to the formidable challenge.

Only from the exemplary elation of Rivers and De Wicks, as a not notably of Louis the Fat, however, might stranger to English have deduced that the language has come as well as vowels.

Roman Town Becomes Real Estate

'Digging' Plots for Sale in Britain

By Jeff Bradley

LONDON (AP)—Americans are being asked to help unearth one of Europe's major archaeological treasures by buying a 1,500-acre plot of land in an old Roman town and then joining in the dig.

The site of the treasure hunt is in Silchester, Hampshire, a rural town 40 miles west of London, and it looks remarkably like an open field.

The only sign of archaeological plunder is a crumbling wall 1 1/2 miles long and, in places, 20 feet high.

But those who know about such things, say it isn't just a wall—it's a Roman wall and it surrounds a 100-acre town at the junction of seven Roman roads.

Silchester was once known as Calleva Atrebatum, a country seat for four centuries following the conquest of Britain in AD 43 by the Roman legions of Emperor Claudius.

The site has an added historical interest: It was part of a huge country estate given to the Duke of Wellington by a grateful nation after he defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815.

The Roman settlers of Britain founded the town. They named it after the Atrebat, a Belgic tribe that had settled here, and added the Celtic word "calleva," which means "a wooded place."

It soon became an important trading and communications center and is a splendid example of the chessboard-style of town planning the civilized Romans introduced to Britain. The grid plan can be seen from the air as an outline showing through fields of waving grain.

Never Built Over

Archaeologists are particularly excited because, unlike other Roman ruins, Calleva was never built over. For centuries it has been simple farming land.

Lying just a few feet beneath

the surface are the remains of a huge Roman basilica and forum, temples, baths and the first Christian church in Britain. These are enjoyed by a population numbering between 4,000 and 10,000, including many retired veterans of the Roman legions.

"People are buying a piece of a field today, but who knows what may be found there tomorrow," said British realtor Hugh Becker, who has put the deal together.

With the blessing of the Department of the Environment, which looks after historic sites in Britain, the privately owned site is being sold off in 800 plots, one-eighth acre each.

Bit of History

Hoping that Americans will find it hard to resist buying a bit of British history, Becker is launching a sales campaign in selected U.S. newspapers this month. "What a wonderful Christmas present," he said.

He has put the deal together to help a British land development firm, Lilyheath Properties Ltd., get back some of its investment after the site—and an additional 900 acres of farmland—was bought in 1974 from the present Duke of Wellington for £14 million. The duke sold it at the height of a land sales boom to raise capital. Since then, land values have fallen.

Make a Profit

"The idea is for the developers to make a profit, while preserving the site for posterity and offering purchasers a unique opportunity," Becker said.

For every \$1,500 paid, \$500 will be endowed to a trust fund to finance painstaking excavation of the site under the supervision of experts. American buyers will receive a freehold deed with a restrictive covenant on control of the land. Artifacts must remain behind.

"Any owner will be welcome

to join in the dig," said Mr. Fulford, the Reading University archaeologist who led an excavation last summer. "We Americans universities will be interested. We're thinking of annual digs for four or five months each summer, a large scale with perhaps 70 workers, many of students."

Saudi Purchases Wildenstein Collection

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI)—A saving the mothballed liner from the junkyard by buying Saudi Arabian multimillionaire Akram Ojeh this week one of the world's great collections of antique French furniture from dispersal under the hammer.

A spokesman for Mr. Ojeh, Tuesday said the business had stopped the planned sale of the Wildenstein family's collection of antiques by pledging \$16 million for it. The sale of the collection had already agreed on and the actual transaction will take place next week, spokesman said.

The collection was billed by London auction house Sotheby's, which was to have sold it Dec. 10-11 in Paris, as "the finest collection of French furniture to be auctioned this century."

Mr. Ojeh intends to put collection on show on the Paris for which he paid \$16 million. The spokesman said, a ship will probably be moored at Daytona Beach, Fla., after being transformed into a floating museum and showcase for France.

Before the identity of the buyer of the Wildenstein collection was given, Sotheby's described Ojeh as "a great friend of France."

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
PRODUCTION MANAGER FRENCH SPEAKING	Excellent compensation	Fortune 100 manufacturer of recreational vehicles.	Rozoy, France	Previous similar mgmt. exp.; fluent French, English.	Employee Relations Dept., Baudouin Home Systems, 61 Perimeter Park, Atlanta, Georgia 30341.	Wall Street Journal 26-10-77
INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIO MANAGER	Commensurate with qualif. & experience	London based Int'l bank.	London	Proven exp. Int'l portfolio mgmt.; languages helpful not essential.	M.J. Gibbs, General Manager, P.O. Box 949, Montgomery, Alabama EC2N 2AP.	Wall Street Journal 26-10-77
INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANKING	Attractive	One of world's largest & most prestigious financial institutions.		Min. 3 yrs. exp. corporate finance dept.; Univ. degree, MBA or CA qualif. Eng. +.	Box A6126, Financial Times, 10 Cannon St., London EC4A 3DF.	Financial Times 27-10-77
INTERNATIONAL CONTROLLER GERMANY	Excellent	Worldwide leader in communications & automated systems.	Germany	Related col. exp. with 3-5 yrs. of public accounting (Big 8); 5-10 yrs. exp. as controller; Eng. Ger. Fr.	Box D-5917, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 27-10-77
SALES & MARKETING MANAGER	FF. 200,000 (fixed + bonus)	Subsidiary of U.S. manufacturer of advanced computer techno-products.	Paris	Engineering bkgd. & 12-15 yrs. exp.; Eng., French.	Ref. F151, Structures, 31 Ave. de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris.	I.H.T. 27-10-77
GENERAL SECRETARY	FF. 120-140,000	Company commercializing equipment & service products.	Paris	Legal bkgd.; proven exp. of relations with trade union; customs & banking; French, Eng.	Ref. F152, Structures, 31 Ave. de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris.	I.H.T. 27-10-77
MAINTENANCE MANAGER	FF. 130-140,000	U.S. manufacturer of sophisticated electronic systems.	Paris area	Solid tech. bkgd. as well as managerial exp.; previous exp. similar position; Fr., Eng.	Ref. F153, Structures, 31 Ave. de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris.	I.H.T. 27-10-77
TECHNICAL DIRECTOR WEST AFRICA	Competitive with excellent benefits	Well established Swiss company.	West Africa	Min. 5 yrs. overseas mgmt. exp. in civil engineering & turn-key constr.	Box D-5914, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 27-10-77
REGIONAL MANAGER	Excellent + allowances	Bloem Brothers Corporation.	Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	Strong const. mgmt. & bus. divpt. bkgd.; exp. in the Middle East.	Jess Hart, Bloem Brothers Corp., P.O. Box 949, Montgomery, Alabama 36102, U.S.A.	I.H.T. 27-10-77
ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER	FF. 240-270,000 + advantages	Groupe Industrielle française.	Lagos, Nigeria	Min. 30 ans. form. comparable sup. Univ. DECS; exp. pratique & approl. comptabilité et gestion financière.	P. Vinet, Ref. B. 3834, MSL 73 Bid. Hausmann, 75008 Paris. Tel.: 266-0493.	Le Monde 27-10-77
SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT	Generous compensation	Parent & subsidiary Co. operations of multi-Co. manufacturing & sales complex.	New York Metropolitan area	General mgmt. exp. sales & mktg. oriented; indus./tech. exp.; MBA a plus; Eng. + Eur. lang.	Box D-5923, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 29-10-77
GENERAL MANAGER	Excellent, tax-free	Well-established & fast-growing group of companies in Kuwait.	Kuwait	Min. 5 yrs. exp. covering O & M design; architect with solid mktg. bkgd.; fluent English.	Kuwait Int'l Marketing Co. Ltd., Herzogstrasse 61, 6078 Mes-Isenburg, Germany.	I.H.T. 29-10-77
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE	£20,000	Major division of highly diversified Int'l operation.	West of London	Significant exp. in situation analysis related to area of new bus. divpt. in diversified mktg. Co.; Eng. + Eur.	B.F. Hoggett, Ref. 10131/RT, Hoggett Bowers, 29 East Parade, Leeds LS1 5RX. Tel.: 0532-448661.	I.H.T. 29-10-77
MANAGER ADVERTISING & SALES PROMOTION	D.F. 70-80,000	Oce Van der Grinten Group	Yonho, Holland	32-40; Int'l advisor adv. styling, mktg. exhibitions, presentations, P.R. direct mails... good in lang.	Ref. 68, Wessel & Ebinger, Westermarkt 2, Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-227844.	Adformatie 20-10-77
MANAGING DIRECTOR NIGERIA	Negotiable	Reeds Int'l Trading B.V. (trading paper, stationary printing equip.)	Lagos, Nigeria	Exp. in managing Co. in W. Africa essential; knowledge of products an asset.	Mr. T. G. Muts, Reeds Int'l, P.O. Box 121, Badhoevedorp, Holland. Tel.: 02968 5951.	De Telegraaf 22-10-77
GENERAL MANAGER MALAYSIA	Over £10,000 free of Tax	Timber Industry.	Malaysia	35-50; success bkgd. in mgmt. of large timber oper.; exp. mktg. & shipping of timber products.	Confidential Reply Manager, Ref. 6394 T.G. Scott & Son, Ltd., 30-32 Southampton St., London WC2E 7HE.	Daily Telegraph 28-10-77

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

SINGAPORE HILTON

In the heart of the business, entertainment and shopping districts of Singapore, 25 minutes from Singapore International Airport. With its unique roof garden pool, health club, four restaurants and three bars this is a great luxury hotel.

TAIPEI HILTON

A few minutes from the shopping and entertainment area and a few blocks from the Botanical Gardens, the Hilton offers a blend of comfort and convenience. Five restaurants, three bars, a nightclub, sauna and health club ensure an exciting stay.

TOKYO HILTON

The Tokyo Hilton is situated in quiet surroundings, yet is right in the heart of Tokyo—adjacent to the ancient Sanno Shrine and minutes from the popular Ginza with its fabulous entertainment. With excellent facilities, Japanese flavour and courteous service, this is a truly delightful hotel.

For reservations at these hotels or at Jakarta Hilton, Hong Kong Hilton, and Kuala Lumpur Hilton, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office.

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